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**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

What Use a Pushable Court

Italy Calls the Dogs of War

Flights That Mean Freedom

¶ **Rejecting all suggestions** of compromise, President Roosevelt proposes to push his court reorganization plan either to a conclusion or until such time as the Supreme Court passes on the constitutionality of further New Deal measures. This decision indicates probability that action on the President's plan may be postponed until a new session of Congress. Considering the present division in the Senate, it is thought extremely unlikely that the President can now force his six-justice wedge into the traditional independence of the Supreme Court. Indeed, there is cogent reason for believing that even a compromise measure would not succeed at this time, since the Court's upholding of the Social Security Act and its favorable decision on the Wagner Labor Act are construed as evidence of its traditional ability to meet truly democratic demands.

* * *

¶ **A goodly portion** of the informed public, aware of how the stage has been set for dictators in Europe, sees no reason for a radical change in a court which is proving itself adequate to cope with the changing economic and social order. Weighing a theoretical claim against a proven advantage, enough Americans favor maintenance of traditional safeguards, it is thought, to seriously embarrass any Administration which tries to force through a radical alteration in defiance of conservative opinion. The way of constitutional amendment which the Administration adjudges too long may, after all, prove to be the "shortest way home." The straight way is usually shorter than the devious way.

* * *

¶ **Benito Mussolini's proposal** in an interview that President Roosevelt take the initiative in calling an arms limitation conference is received by a skeptical world with mixed emotions. In official Italian circles outside Italy, Il Duce's proposal is received seriously. His assertion that Italy would back an arms limitation pact "to the utmost," that "Italy wants peace," and that "the very near future" is the most acceptable time to Italy for nailing down the top bars of armament, are interpreted by other observers as an admission that Italy, along with Germany and other countries, is feeling the weight of the British rearmament program, and wishes to call a halt while it believes itself able to cope with Great Britain in maintaining the present Mediterranean parity. Are the dictators finding that the dogs of war are hard beasts to recall?

* * *

¶ **Test flights** by the Pan American and Imperial Airways over the 783-mile route between New York and Bermuda have brought the flying time separating the two points down to less than six hours. Plans to inaugurate early in June a passenger service on a twice-a-week basis consider the practicability of carrying passengers between Port Washington, L. I., and Hamilton Harbor, Bermuda 'twixt breakfast and luncheon. Direction-finding radio makes the achievement possible—or at least indicates mechanical facilities which make it possible. Actually the influence which makes most achievements possible is that which frees thought from restrictions. "It can be done, and we can do it," is difficult to defeat.

* * *

¶ **Activities of the** international oil empire founded by John D. Rockefeller Sr. cease for five minutes while descendants and old family friends gather in the quiet peace of the Rockefeller Pocantico Hills estate to pay tribute to a career remarkable not only for its monetary success but for its length of contented days.

* * *

¶ **The long career** of service which it was a distinguishing feature of Mr. Rockefeller's life turns thought to a further consideration of longevity. Reports from fact-finding agencies indicate a steadily rising chart of "life expectancy," and a steadily rising increase in the numbers of those whose years are many. In 1901, the average "expectancy of life" was about 50 years; today, it hovers around 60 years. gevity by three or four years. In 1930, only about 5½ per cent of the population was more than 65 years old. The 1940 census is expected to show a proportion of 6¼ per cent over 65, with 9¼ in 1960, and 12 or 13 per cent in 1975.

* * *

¶ **It is not seeing** deep enough to assert, as some sources do, that this showing is due merely to the cutting down of infant mortality. The secret of longevity reaches beyond palliatives and touches Principle. While materia medica and better social conditions may fairly claim a part in making certain stages of human conditions more livable, and the human "expectancy of life" more plausible, it is man's natural inalienable right to see and experience Life eternal, and the more general acceptance of this truth cannot fail to bring into human experience a demonstration of greater longevity.

British National Strike Threat Of 800,000 Miners Settled; French Seamen's Strike Ended

Blum Wins in Appeal to Man Ships by Pledge of Pension Plans

PARIS, May 26 (AP)—French maritime workers last night ended a one-day strike at the appeal of Premier Léon Blum. Ocean shipping had been halted for almost 24 hours.

The Premier's office announced that M. Blum "called the attention of unions to the gravity of their attitude and the necessity to assure sea lines for France."

The strikers, accepting assurances that the Government is preparing projects to meet demands for a 40-hour week and pensions, ended the walkout immediately.

The Seamen's Union announced that work would be resumed at once in the ports affected, including Marseilles, where 74 liners and freighters were tied up.

French Line officials said that the Normandie would sail on schedule today for New York from Le Havre where 1000 members of the crew had struck for a shorter working week.

The Premier's office had called a delegation of strikers to Paris to speed settlement of the strike as the Paris Exposition opened its gates to the general public.

Old Harworth Colliery Dispute Ends on Jobs Agreement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 26—A provisional settlement has at last been reached here in the Harworth Colliery dispute, threatening an imminent national coal strike affecting 800,000 miners.

Subject to formal ratification by the delegate conferences of the unions concerned, the agreement reached at a joint conference under the aegis of the Mines Department means withdrawal of strike notices tendered in recent days.

Miners threatened strike for the "right to choose a union." The center of the dispute was the Harworth pit where the union affiliated with the National Mineworkers Federation is not recognized by the employers, who favored the local Miners Industrial Union.

Full terms of the agreement are not yet public, but they are based on amalgamation of the two rival unions and re-employment of the strikers at Harworth.

The joint conference has been un-

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A.F. of L. Opens Fight to Finish On C.I.O. Union

Leaders Vote to Launch Campaign in Territory of Rival Group

Session in Ohio

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 26—The split in the American labor movement is complete, it is agreed by leaders of the American Federation of Labor after its decision to fight back at the insurgent Committee for Industrial Organization. The break is developing rapidly into a competition of two great rival labor alliances with dual state and local branches.

Carrying the war into home territory of the C. I. O. the A. F. of L. purposes to charter new unions in the fields of unions which banded themselves into the C. I. O. Thus the coal miners' union led by John L. Lewis will not hereafter be left alone as the sole regular union in the mines, but will be challenged by a new miners' union wherever the A F. of L. finds it practicable.

Beginning of the conflict in Mr. Lewis' own province is expected this week, as a charter probably will be issued to the Progressive Miners Union, an independent unit of 30,000 members in Illinois. In textiles, the A. F. of L. already is organizing in the South in rivalry with another C. I. O. union, and recently invaded the jurisdiction of a third C. I. O. group when chartering a metal miners' union in the southwest.

State and City Action

These measures mean that a de facto secession has occurred, in the judgment of the A. F. of L. Only by counting a union outside the federation can it authorize a new and second union in the same industry.

The national break-up is to be transferred immediately to states and cities. The vote to call on state and local labor federations to eject C. I. O. unions will bring upheaval in many of the 800 local labor councils, as well as in numerous state federations, it is said.

In state organizations dominated by the A. F. of L., the C. I. O. contingent is expected to walk out, and doubtless will be chartered by the C. I. O. as a rival state federation. Likewise, where the C. I. O. controls the majority, in a much smaller number of states. The A. F. of L. faction will step out and set up a new state body.

Severance and duplication will proceed in parallel among the city central labor councils. This break-up, already begun on a voluntary basis, will be speeded by yesterday's mandatory instructions by the A. F. of L.'s conference here.

New Federation Likely

The result on the C. I. O. side will be to accelerate setting up of a new national federation of labor bringing new order and standing into the C. I. O. movement, as yet informal. C. I. O. officials making this forecast look forward to a national C. I. O. convention.

Because of its current values, the terms C. I. O. and Committee for Industrial Organization probably will be retained for a time, to give way ultimately to a title more de-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

Discussion Centers on Helium

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Harold L. Ickes
Secretary of Interior

Dr. Hugo Eckener
Dirigible Expert

Dr. Eckener and Mr. Ickes Conferred in Washington on the Proposal to Have the United States Make Available a Supply of Helium Gas to Germany for Commercial Purposes

Good Neighbor Peace Treaties Go to Senate

Roosevelt Asks Senate to Pave Way for Unity of Americas

Pleads for Speed

Compacts With Latin-American Nations Drawn Up at Buenos Aires

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 26—President Roosevelt today sent to the Senate asking for speedy ratification, the major output of the Buenos Aires, Arg., conference, including five international conventions, two treaties and an additional protocol.

These instruments, he told the Senate in a special message, "evidence the desire and the will of the American peoples to live in peace one with another and they provide the long-awaited mechanisms for insuring the co-operation between nations indispensable to the maintenance of peace."

Recalling that the original initiative for the Buenos Aires conference came from the United States, the President says that "it would, therefore seem to me particularly fitting that the United States Government be among the first American governments in the ratification of the instruments that the conference adopted, thereby giving a further indication of the sincerity of the good neighbor policy."

Three Hold Back

Only three of the 11 instruments signed at Buenos Aires were not sent up today, and they cover less important fields. But, gathering dust on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's table are two other agreements whose ratification by large portions of Latin America probably would be regarded as a far more emphatic earnest of the good neighbor policy.

These instruments are the Panama Treaty and the Argentine Sanitary Convention. The latter was sent to the Senate as long ago as June, 1935, and the former on March 9, 1936.

There has been no sign that the foreign relations committee was expediting a study and report on these agreements. Yet the Panama Treaty involves placing relations between the United States and the Isthmian republic on a more equal footing. Under it,the American Government gives up special rights and privileges which were considered by Panama, and the rest of Latin America, as an impediment to the sovereignty of the lesser republic.

Tangible Evidence

Should these special privileges actually be relinquished, Latin America would have more tangible evidence that the "Collosus of the North" really was pursuing an equalitarian attitude. The American position in Panama, which has nothing directly to do with the canal zone, is second only to the former position in Cuba under the Platt Amendment. A gain in Latin-American opinion was made and similar advantages are expected when the Senate finally moves out of the special position in Panama.

But, because of fears for the security of the Panama Canal, and formerly complicated with the question of gold payments to Panama, the treaty has been held up, and still to outward appearances is stuck in the vast recesses of the Senate committee.

As for the Argentine Sanitary Convention, its ratification would mean to this great republic that the United States is willing to accept imports of meat, as well as expect exports of American machine products. Restrictions against Argentine products have been charged to be mainly barbed wire on top of the tariff wall, and possible of safe clarification retaining justifiable sanitary safeguards but removing the purely prohibitive sections. This result, it is claimed, was achieved in the convention which has been awaiting ratification.

But opposition from meat producing areas in the United States, as well as from the general protectionist group, has thus far prevented any progress toward a favorable report from the foreign relations committee and action by the Senate. Although ratification is expected to give a healthy boost to United States trade with the southward republics, it is still nowhere in sight.

Instruments Sent to Senate

The eight instruments sent up for ratification today were:

1. Convention for maintenance, preservation and re-establishment of peace.
2. Additional protocol relative to non-intervention.
3. Treaty on prevention of controversies.
4. Inter-American treaty on good offices and mediation.
5. Convention to co-ordinate, extend and assure fulfillment of existing treaties between American states.
6. Convention on the Pan-American highway.
7. Convention for promotion of inter-American cultural relations.
8. Convention concerning artistic exhibitions.

The first of these is considered the most important. Governments are bound to consult together to se-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Simon to Control Britain's Purse In New Cabinet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 26—Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin presided at his last Cabinet meeting today, prior to handing to the King his long-determined-upon resignation of the prime ministership.

Parliament is thus losing at one stroke not only its head of Government but also a member who has dominated 'ts own debates for more than 14 years.

The King and Queen dined with the retiring Prime Minister at No. 10 Downing Street Tuesday as a special sign of the high favor in which he is held by his monarch. The last time a sovereign dined with his Prime Minister was in 1911 when King George V was the guest of Mr. H. H. Asquith.

The House of Commons lobby is still buzzing with the expected selections for minor posts in the new Cabinet, but the major ones, including that of Mr. Neville Chamberlain to succeed Mr. Baldwin as Prime Minister, are regarded in informed circles as all now certainties.

Sir John Simon, who is named to succeed Mr. Chamberlain as Chancellor of the Exchequer, met his fellow-members of the Liberal National group last night and discussed with them the difficult duty that now falls to the new occupant of that post in piloting to the statute book so much as can be saved of the unpopular tax on company profits which has been the main feature of this year's budget. Sir Kingsley Wood, who is Sir John Simon's successor-designate in the Home Secretaryship, has a long and successful record, first as Postmaster-General and more lately as Minister of Health.

Other Changes

The nominee for the post hitherto held by Sir Kingsley Wood is Mr. Leslie Hoare-Belisha, who is considered to have done well as Minister of Transport. The expected retirements of Mr. Walter Runciman from the presidentship of the Board of Trade, and of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald from the Lord Presidentship in the council, are counted upon to provide promotions for Col. John Colville and Viscount Halifax respectively.

The resultant new Cabinet maintains the same balance of political parties as that of the present National Government. The chief change lies in the Prime Ministership itself, Mr. Chamberlain . . . though he has always been a loyal supporter of Mr. Baldwin's policy . . . being alike more to the Right and a stronger advocate of tariffs in general and of Empire preference in particular.

An article telling the story of Britain's outgoing and incoming Prime Ministers will be found in this week's Magazine Section.

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Pooling of Talent Proposed to Aid American Theater

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 26—Pools of proved acting talent and of young players in training, together with financing of a group of promising young playwrights, were among the proposals for placing dramatic talent on a basis of security that were advanced at the second day's sessions of the first national convention of the legitimate theater at the Hotel Astor Tuesday.

Kenneth MacKenna, actor, speaking on "Improving the Economic Status of the Actor," proposed that the producers form a pool guaranteeing to established actors and actresses a season of 25 weeks on a yearly contract, and a second pool wherein acting novices should be placed under salary and for a reasonable period that would enable the sponsors to receive a return for their investment. Under such a plan, he said, there would be less pull from Hollywood upon talent needed on the stage. Managers would draw names by lot from these pools.

Paul N. Turner, counsel for Actors' Equity, remarked that the great need today is for more plays at lower prices. He declared that under present conditions the stenographic services were making more out of typing manuscripts for the 4000 to 5000 persons who are today trying to write plays than these persons receive from their writing. Mr. Turner proposed a pool of talent, to be composed of a dozen persons who prove to have sufficient promise to deserve financing. These persons would be guided by a salaried supervisor, also paid out of the fund of $30,000 which Mr. Turner believed to be sufficient to establish the pool.

As at the first day's sessions the

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1787–The Constitution–1937

Arrival of Delegates to Federation Convention Results in Quorum

By Tully Nettleton

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, May 25, 1787

At long last, 11 days after the date on which it was scheduled to assemble, the Federal Convention for amendment and revision of the Articles of Confederation today obtained a quorum and organized for business.

As had been anticipated, Gen. George Washington, commander-in-chief of the army in the Revolution, was elected unanimously president of the convention. As soon as it appeared that the necessary number of seven states were represented by a majority of their delegates, Robert Morris of Pennsylvania announced that at the instruction of the deputation from Pennsylvania and on their behalf he proposed General Washington for this position, and the motion was seconded by John Rutledge of South Carolina.

The nomination came with particular grace from Pennsylvania, for of the whole membership only Dr. Benjamin Franklin, of this state, could have been thought of as a possible rival for the honor. Dr. Franklin, indeed, was to have made the nomination but could not venture out in view of the rather inclement weather.

After the balloting, General Washington was conducted to the chair by Mr. Morris and Mr. Rutledge. There he thanked the members for the honor they had conferred upon

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Drawing of George Washington and story of contributions by Monitor's artist to Constitution series: Page 5.

Day-by-Day History

No newspaper-man "covered" one of the most important stories in United States history — the making of the Constitution at the Federal Convention in 1787.

Because of the vital importance today of these debates, in which was forged the still-evolving American form of government, The Christian Science Monitor has "sent" one of its staff writers to "report" the Philadelphia convention, in daily dispatches through Sept. 18.

Supply Planes Reach Russian Camp at Pole

MOSCOW, May 26 (AP)—Two of three transport planes reported today that they had landed near the North Pole with eight tons of food and equipment for the four air trail pioneers who are to stay for a year at the ice floe camp.

One of the ships succeeded in finding the Soviet Union's polar outpost—a dot on a vista of ice fields—but the other was forced to land away from the camp and about 12½ miles from the Pole.

The third ship still was not reported to have landed, but no alarm was felt for it.

That plane, piloted by I. P. Mazuruk, was believed to be still searching for the ice floe camp or for suitable landing space elsewhere on the mighty icecap at the hub of the earth.

The transport that reached the camp was piloted by Vassily Mokoloff. It slid to a halt on the runway the advance party had grooved into the ice at about 9:24 p. m., Tuesday, E. S. T., thus completing the dash of about 560 miles from the Rudolf Island base in 7 hours and 24 minutes.

The other ship, in the hands of A. D. Alexieff, sat down about 8 a. m. Brief messages from the polar outpost thus far did not explain why he failed to land at the ice floe camp. All three pilots are expert in Arctic flying and are among the Soviet Union's most famous airmen.

The three planes swept over the outpost about seven hours after their takeoff from Rudolf Island but apparently Mokoloff's ship was the only one successfully guided down directly to the camp.

The others continued circling over the wastelands. The crews on the three supply crafts were believed to total about 15 men.

Damage to the radio apparatus at the polar base interfered somewhat with plans to direct the planes. Mokoloff, Alexieff and Mazuruk had planned to follow a radio beam into a safe landing. Regular radio communication from the polar camp, remained in effect, however.

The supply craft had good weather throughout their flight. At one point one of the three radioed: "There are huge icefields below us, stretching for many miles, divided only by very narrow fissures."

The cargoes of condensed food and scientific apparatus will be used by Commander Ivan Papanin, commander of the group of four who will remain for a year on the slowly shifting floe.

They will make weather observations and complete other studies through which the Soviet Union hopes to establish regular flights over the Arctic shortcut to the United States. Their quarters will be a collapsible fur-lined hut which one of the supply ships carried.

The three transport ships and their crews, together with Dr. Otto J. Schmidt and the other eight members of the original expedition and the plane that carried them, were expected to leave the wintering party at the top of the world after the camp's supplies had been stored.

All four planes were scheduled to hop back to Rudolf Island, three of them en route to Moscow and the fourth to remain there, with Mazuruk in command, ready to carry succor to the outpost in event of emergency.

Way Paved to Sell Helium to Reich Within Set Limits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 26—Officially arrangements were being quickly completed here today for making non-inflammable helium gas available to Germany for use in merchant airships in order that the Graf Zeppelin may resume its shuttle service to South America and the sister-ship of the Hindenburg, now building at Friedrichshafen, may take up where its unfortunate predecessor left off in flames at Lakehurst.

Dr. Hugo Eckener, world's leading airship expert, appeared before the Senate military affairs committee now considering new legislation to ease the export restrictions on America's helium supply. Previously he conversed with various government officials who have been studying the matter.

At the same time the Senate committee received from the President a brief report by the special five-man cabinet committee set up after the Hindenburg disaster to report on the subject of helium export. The report recommended that the Government buy out the single private American producer of helium, thus obtain a complete monopoly on the precious gas, and then arrange to sell commercially whatever surplus is not needed by the U. S. army and navy. However, sale abroad would be limited strictly to commercial purposes. No helium would be permitted to leave the United States at any time to aid the military strength of any foreign government.

Controversy Arises

Behind this picture of surface harmony a controversy has, however, arisen. Suspicions that Germany has other ends than merchant air ships in view were voiced publicly before the Senate committee yesterday and privately in high administration circles. While the report would give Germany access to any surplus helium produced in this country, it carefully uses the word surplus.

Among Dr. Eckener's associates it is learned that to operate a regular airship service across the Atlantic it will be necessary to have a regular and assured supply of helium available. There is reason to believe that the Roosevelt administration is not willing to guarantee the German airship group the amount of helium which they say they need.

Change in View

Speculation is widespread as to the reasons for this unexpected change of attitude. In semi-official quarters it is hinted that there is reason to suspect there might be a possible military use concealed behind the contemplated German commercial use for helium.

Two other possible reasons are suggested in outside quarters. It is known that certain racial groups in the United States protested strongly against permitting the airship Hindenburg to enter the United States for experimental commercial flights. It is possible that they have exerted their influence against the extension of further American assistance to German commercial airship activity. Also, arrangements have just been

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Background of the News

H. B. Elliston, Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, will devote his thrice-weekly column, "Economics in the News," in its next several issues to an appraisal of President Roosevelt's newly proposed legislation as it affects the farmer, the wage earner, and the investor.

The Monitor's New York financial commentator today discusses in the financial section Wall Street opinions on the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission's plan on corporate reorganization, with particular reference to independent trustees.

Economics in the News

Other People's Money—New Measures Sponsored by SEC Open New Chapter in Protecting the Investor—The Lea Bill

By H. B. E.

A series of new bills presented to Congress with the President's backing may shortly galvanize this "do nothing" session into activity. Three of them have to do with the investor. I dealt with one, the Barkley bill on corporate trusteeships last week; and today the Lea bill, or at least that part of it concerning defaults on foreign bonds, will be discussed.

The Lea bill is the outcome of a herculean job of study and investigation headed by Commissioner William O. Douglas of the SEC. I have received this 800-page report, but no copy of the bill. However, the bill is reported as following closely the recommendations of the SEC investigators. Commissioner Douglas and his aides undertook to examine the existing means available to luckless investors who hold $3,000,000,000 in defaulted bonds out of the $8,000,000,000 issued and outstanding in the United States. Specifically the investigators looked into protective committees organized for the salvage of over half of the defaulted issues.

* * *

Holders of defaulted foreign bonds are at a disadvantage compared with the holders of defaulted domestic bonds. The latter have some form of legal redress against their debtor. Holders of foreign bonds, however, are not so fortunate. They must rely upon representation—by either government or their own committee. In the old days the government as a concomitant of "dollar diplomacy," was not averse from sending gunboats on debt-collecting expeditions. Under the "good neighbor" regime this policy has been changed. The Government is not anxious even to press debt claims by repetitious overtures. At one time, indeed, the thought found expression in legislation that representations should be remitted to a quasi-government body. The authority appeared in the Securities Act. But no action has been taken wisely, in SEC opinion. The investigators are satisfied that the job can best be undertaken by the premier organization already in the field, namely, the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council. This is a unique body formed at the suggestion of the Government in late 1933.

From time to time readers with defaulted foreign bonds in their possession have written to ask what to do. I have always told them to write to this Council. Under the presidency of J. Reuben Clark Jr., it has been doing a good work, and very unostentatiously. It is pleasant to record—as a shining exception to protective committees in general—this compliment from the SEC:

> The Council was organized at the suggestion and on the initiative of the Government. During its existence it has shown a record of constructive endeavor despite limitations and handicaps. It has functioned economically; it has been free of entrepreneurial influences; and it has brought about a resumption of debt service on a number of defaulted issues. It has maintained a quasi-public character, and those who have served as directors and members of its executive committee have not been actuated by mercenary motives, but by a sense of public service.

* * *

The SEC, however, makes a number of recommendations aimed at improving the service of the Council. Chief among them, is a suggestion for the overhaul of its financing. About three-fifths of the funds of the Council come from the banks that originally sold the bonds to investors. The SEC is suspicious of banker influence. In its review of other protective committees, it finds instances of "conflicting interests," as, for instance, where the bank is a short-term creditor of the debtor foreign agency. There is no such assertion of a "conflicting interest" in the Council's work for private bondholders. But, apparently for the purpose of making assurance doubly sure, the SEC wants to see the Council backed by either a private foundation or a government loan, and the exclusion from the Council's membership of "all those having interests adverse to those of the bondholders." This would mean the dropping of a sizable number of members from the Council's roster.

The recommendation may sound a trifle severe. Bank members of the Council may be bondholders as well as short-term creditors. In England, I believe, six members of the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders, the opposite number of the American Council, are nominated by the British Bankers Association, and the British bondholders are indebted to them for their expert assistance in salvage operations.

Whatever may be one's view on this subject, however, there can be no gainsaying the necessity of putting the organization of all protective bondholder committees under the aegis of the SEC, as recommended by this report and incorporated in the Lea Bill. In 1933 the motto of investor legislation was: Let the Seller Beware. Now it is: Let the Protector Beware.

Mme. Chiang Hires Rebel's American Airman

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, American-educated wife of China's Generalissimo, has made a gesture symbolizing a healing of the breach caused by the Sian kidnaping of her husband last December by taking over as her personal airplane pilot Julius A. Barr, 31-year-old chief pilot for Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang, who was her husband's captor.

This action is, incidentally, a high tribute to the detachment from Chinese politics which has been a guiding policy for Mr. Barr and several other Americans in Government service. With Mr. Barr goes his mechanic, Al Jensen, 36. Both men are American in nationality and American-trained, and their new plane is one of the most modern of American high-speed twin-engined amphibions.

Mr. Barr graduated from the U. S. Army air school at Kelly Field, later joining an American airline and flying between Cheyenne and Salt Lake City. He concentrated upon night flying and during his American service he totaled about half his flying time by night, which was later to be of great service for frequent "blind flying" in China.

He came to China first in 1931 as a factory demonstrator, joining Marshal Chang in Peiping but remaining only about a year after which he went to America and flew there again until he was summoned out by Marshal Chang again. He was given a free hand in choosing a plane to bring out and selected a twin-engined American land plane which has now traveled over virtually the whole of China, acquiring 41 bullet holes as a result of rifle and machine-gun fire by Chinese Communists over whom Mr. Barr flew many times in taking bread and other supplies to drop over besieged towns. During a period of three weeks he transported 70,000 pounds of bread to a small walled city containing hungry National Government troops, and he flew low enough on his delivery errands so that all the bread dropped into the hands of the intended recipients.

During one of these flights a bullet hit Mr. Jensen's tool kit, fragmenting several of the steel tools and spraying the bits around the cabin. On several occasions the crew was forced by circumstances to make night flights over country where there were no lights, and they got to the field only by sighting a blazing tin of gasoline.

During one of his typical flights Mr. Barr was carrying Marshal Chang and W. H. Donald, Australian adviser first to Marshal Chang and later to General and Mme. Chiang Kai-shek—a situation which was in December of last year to put him in a favorable position as "go-between" so that he facilitated Marshal Chang's release of the Generalissimo when their political differences had caused the former to hold the latter captive at Sian, in Shensi.

On this occasion the plane was closed in by bad weather in distant Yunnan province and the pilot was faced by the alternatives of making a forced landing in rough mountains, which have already caused destruction of several planes both commercial and military, or pulling up through clouds. Mr. Barr went up 20,000 feet into the sunshine, navigated by sextant as though he were on the bridge of an ocean liner, and came down squarely at Chungking after descending through a 10,000-foot mass to clouds.

Mr. Jensen had eight years of experience as master mechanic with one of the leading American aircraft factories, at Seattle, before coming to China in 1931 and later joining Marshal Chang. He is an expert yachtsman, which gives him special interest in the new amphibion which will operate both from water—probably mostly inland lakes and such rivers as the Yangtse—and from landing fields where such exist.

The new plane has been provided with all the latest modern equipment including radio compass and constant-speed propellers, the latter never before seen in China. Its purchase seems to signalize a definite decision by the Generalissimo in favor of American equipment, though he has used German and other European planes at times and was recipient of one Italian gift airplane personally sent out by Premier Mussolini.

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Liberty's Bulwarks Hailed by Canadian

PHILADELPHIA, May 26 (AP)—Sir Herbert M. Marler, Canadian Minister to the United States, depicted the United States and the British Empire as the last bulwarks of democracy and liberty.

At a dinner of the Canadian Society in Philadelphia, celebrating the British Empire Day, May 24, he said that the Empire and the United States had the same objectives.

"Alliances need not be suggested," he said, "but if liberty and democracy are to be preserved, the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United States of America must travel the same road."

He declared that Canada, since the World War, had been a "free and sovereign nation with the right of legation throughout the world."

"Canada, and other parts of the British Empire, desired nationhood with the same objects that the English colonists in this country had in 1776," the Canadian Minister said. "You wanted to govern yourselves, to live your own lives in your own way. We wanted the same things."

Chicago Claims the One Woman At the Helm of a Planetarium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 25—Miss Maude Bennot, recently made acting director of the Adler Planetarium in Chicago, is the only woman "at the helm" of any one of the world's 25 planetaria. The other three star-gazing institutions in the United States—at Philadelphia, Los Angeles, and New York City—and the 21 in foreign countries all are directed by men.

"At the helm" is a good phrase for Miss Bennot's position too, for the planetarium in Chicago jutting out into the lake in downtown Chicago is like a ship at sea it is so far removed from the hubbub of the city streets.

"No, I didn't start out to be an astronomer," said Miss Bennot as she sat at a flat-topped desk in her office looking out at the boats on the lake.

"It just happened that way," she said as she recalled some of the steps which finally led to her present promotion to a position involving far more than just lecturing about the stars.

Secretarial Beginning

When a student at Northwestern University before the World War, she was detailed to part-time secretarial work for Prof. Philip Fox, then director of the Dearborn Observatory. She became increasingly interested in the planets and their courses, and in astronomical observations and calculations. The war interrupted her study, however, and sent her to the National Research Council. For seven years she was sidetracked from her chief interest.

Later she returned to the observatory to follow her old work and finally came to the Adler Planetarium to help prepare it for its official opening in 1932 under the directorship of Professor Fox, who recently was made executive director of the Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago.

Here she has already delivered almost 2500 lectures to audiences gathered in the dark chamber under the artificial sky. She now becomes the main lecturer.

Sensitive to Audience

Miss Bennot is very sensitive to an appreciative audience. She can tell in an instant, even though they appear to be out on a dark night viewing the millions of stars above, whether her listeners are really attentive and taking in the facts presented. Usually when she feels her audience responsive, she gives extra measure by throwing in an additional detour in their voyage through the heavenly hosts.

But a planetarium position of this kind requires more than lecturing.

© Underwood

Miss Maude Bennot
Acting Director of the Adler Planetarium in Chicago

It is surprising the number of questions which come over the telephone and in the mail on all kinds of subjects. People want to know about sun spots, eclipses, when the next comet is expected, and the effect of an eclipse on the weather. They ask how to get their children started in the subject of astronomy, what books are good to read, and how to get them. University students ask technical questions about problems in their courses in astronomy.

"Oh, yes, we have queries from new sailing enthusiasts wanting to know how to locate themselves when at sea by the use of a sextant," Miss Bennott recalled.

"Then we have architects who want to know about locating a house with reference to the rising and setting sun, and we have people who plan to lay out a tennis court. They inquire about figuring out the angle of the sun's rays on the court at every hour of the day during the summer season taking into account the near-by buildings which might shade the court at certain hours.

"The other day a Chicagoan returned from a trip to Buenos Aires. He said the sky looked entirely different down there and he wished we could explain why the constellations had moved."

Even cross-word puzzlers telephone when they get blocked on a gap in their puzzle which requires the "name of a star with five letters." Every once in a while a whole series of these calls comes in for the same problem.

The planetarium is in constant touch with the practical problems of human beings. Besides the thousands of individuals who come to its doors every week, there are dozens of groups of college students, high school boys and girls, school children, business men's groups, women's organizations which arrive there not only from Chicago but other cities through the Midwest.

The lectures at the planetarium change each month. For June it is titled "Land of the Midnight Sun," and for July "Summer Constellations of the Home Sky."

Treaties

(Continued from Page 1)

cure a united front when any one of three circumstances should arise: if hostilities should break out or threaten to break out between two or more American countries, between two or more non-American nations, or between an American and a non-American state. Analysts concluded that by agreeing to this, the United States has in effect generalized the Monroe Doctrine.

Step Toward Neutrality

Moreover, to insure neutrality in the Americas in the event of any outbreak which might threaten peace, the 21 republics pledged themselves to maintain the five existing peace pacts, and in the case of an outbreak or a threat of hostilities between two or more of them, to consult immediately in an endeavor to adopt in their character as neutrals a joint attitude discouraging or preventing the spread or prolonging of hostilities. Further, taking into consideration individual circumstances, they might consider imposition of prohibitions or restrictons on sale of arms, munitions and implements of war, and upon extension of loans or other financial aid to countries engaged in hostilities.

The second instrument, a non-intervention protocol, declares that interventoin in the domestic or foreign affairs of another country is considered a sufficient threat to the preservation of peace to set consultative machinery in motion. In this pact the United States went all the way with the Latin American nations, whereas at Montevideo in 1933 a reservation was appended by the United States which in effect guaranteed non-intervention only during the period of the Roosevelt Administration.

The treaty on the prevention of controversies provides for the creation of permanent bilateral and mixed commissions to study and suggest ways of eliminating causes of possible future controversies, as well as means of carrying out provisions of existing agreements.

The inter-American treaty on good offices and mediation sets up a permanent panel of jurists in each American republic, names to be on file at the Pan American Union in Washington, from which mediators can be drawn whenever any international controversy threatens. If countries at odds cannot agree as to the mediator, they are obliged to submit the controversy to the conciliation and arbitration procedures already established by other pacts.

The other conventions are self-explanatory in their titles. The three not submitted, due to the fact they are not already signed by involved nations, include one concerning education and films, another for the "peaceful orientation of public instruction," and the third on publications.

Roanoke Colony Celebration To Run Two Months

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—A new five-cent stamp commemorating Virginia Dare, first child of English parentage born on American soil, will go on sale Aug. 18.

Virginia Dare, popular figure in children's tales, was born on Roanoke Island, Aug. 18, 1587. The stamp will mark the 350th anniversary of her birth.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROANOKE IS., N. C.—In commemoration of the 350th anniversary of the first English settlements in America and the birth of Virginia Dare, preparations are under way for a two-months' celebration during July and August on Roanoke Island, off the coast of North Carolina.

The celebration will begin on Sunday, July 4, reach its climax on Wednesday, Aug. 18, the birthday of Virginia Dare, and end on Labor Day, Sept. 6.

Plans are being made by a committee headed by D. B. Fearing, of Manteo, chairman of the Roanoke Colony Memorial Association, in co-operation with the Roanoke Island Historical Association, Inc., and national and state organizations.

Paul Green of Chapel Hill, N. C., is writing a pageant, "The Lost Colony," as a feature of the celebration. This is based on the mysterious disappearance of Sir Walter Raleigh's colonists from Roanoke Island in 1587 while their leader, Gov. John White, was detained in England by the war with Spain. Its theme will concern the building of the new nation through the extension of the British Empire.

Amphitheater for 8000

Work is being rushed on an amphitheater which will seat between 8000 and 10,000 persons on the shore of the island near the picturesquely reconstructed Old Fort Raleigh. Here the Green pageant will be presented several times each week during the summer. Most of the 120 actors, taking 175 parts, will be supplied locally. The major roles will be taken by professionals from New York and Chicago. Prof. Frederick H. Koch, of the Carolina Playmakers, University of North Carolina, will supervise the performances.

Carefully reconstructed, Fort Raleigh now includes 12 rude log buildings. Four others are to be added. Two of these will be dwellings along the circular driveway that leads around the interior of the log palisade and two will be erected near the amphitheater stage.

A museum will house early colonial relics, including the valuable John White drawings of the original fort, brought from England for display during the celebration. There will be a wooden statue of Sir Walter Raleigh, loaned by the University of North Carolina, and miniature copies of two of Raleigh's ships that brought colonists to Virginia.

Many uests have accepted invitations to participate. Among these are Josephus Daniels, ambassador to Mexico, Gov. Clyde R. Hoey, former Gov. J. C. B. Ehringhaus, Senator Josiah W. Bailey, Senator Robert R. Reynolds and Representative Lindsay C. Warren.

Orville Wright Expected

A noted guest will be Orville Wright, who with his brother flew the first motor-driven heavier-than-air plane from Kill Devil Hill on Dec. 17, 1903. This hill, marked with the Wright memorial, is visible across the sound from Roanoke Island.

So many visitors are expected that 50 CCC workers are clearing 40 acres of land for automobile parking.

Motor boat racing is planned, and two three-day periods are being set aside for a power boat regatta under the auspices of the National Power Boat Association.

A tribe of Indians from a reservation in the western part of the state will perhaps be brought to the section for the summer, and in fields adjoining the old fortress will grow a number of Indian crops, as squash, pumpkin, maize and tobacco.

New York Cabarets Get License Warning

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 26—Any tendency among New York night club managers to take up where the burlesque theaters left off when a blanket license revocation darkened their marquees on May 1 will have similar police handling, according to notice served by the department's bureau of licenses yesterday.

The order to "clean house" came through Second Deputy Police Commissioner John J. Sullivan after hearing evidence against performances at four night spots—three in the theatrical district and one in Harlem.

The four managers were present with categorical denials, but in reserving decision Commissioner Sullivan warned that forfeiture of licenses would be the penalty if current program features specified by his observers were not "dressed up."

Eggmen to Advertise

CHICAGO, May 26 (AP)—Poultrymen representing 41 states decided yesterday to advertise on a national scale. A hundred breeders, hatcherymen and flock owners attending the National Poultry Improvement Plan conference approved appointment of a committee to formulate a program advertising the standards adopted under the plan, sponsored by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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Congress Faces Long Term Over Deadlock on Court Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 26—The political situation here becomes increasingly turgid as President Roosevelt's insistence on no compromise on his court plan is repeated, and congressional leaders give no hint of retreating from their respective positions.

The only safe conclusion out of the murk is that two strong forces are now in conflict, and that soon or late a break must come. The present prospect is for a very protracted session of Congress with not only the court bill on the docket, but the new wages and hours bill, a new federal power planning bill, and various parts of the executive reorganization program, to mention only the three major items.

The basis of Mr. Roosevelt's "no compromise" position appears to be his knowledge from experience that the longer he sits tight, in a warm Washington summer, the more likely he is to get what he wants, and the climate has now come definitely to his aid. Time and gain, in the past four summers, New Deal legislation has appeared to be in some difficulties, only to plod through to enactment under the steady influence of White House determination.

Many Issues Remain

Accounts of the presidential viewpoint, given in the Monitor yesterday, were confirmed by the Chief Executive in his late afternoon press conference. He expressed pleasure over this year's decisions of the court, but said that many more issues remain for adjudication, and questioned whether the court as now constituted would go so far as to adjudge constitutional the new matters he has recently urged upon Congress.

Whether the President's remarks are to be taken as a serious intention to press his reorganization plan to a final showdown at this session, or whether they constitute a necessary bold front to secure even a two-judge compromise, are difficult questions to answer.

But the consensus in Washington, outside the White House, seems to be that the six-judge plan (or five-judge plan, now that Justice Van Devanter is retiring) is now entirely out of range of possibility, that even a two-judge compromise is open to grave doubt, and that pressure to postpone the entire court bill until the next session of Congress—which may mean permament shelving—will be very strong.

Stands Firm on Plan

President Roosevelt, however, gave not the least hint of yielding at his press conference. Though indisposition had caused him to cancel all other appointments for the day, the Chief Executive met a large and eager press group and talked with more or less freedom about the season's momentous court decisions.

A half dozen more New Deal cases must come before the tribunal, he said, and the five-hour decisions which had been going in his favor offered an unstable basis on which to proceed. Four points were raised in the wages and hours bill alone, he said, which were important changes in national policy, and might have difficulty in the courts.

These included federal child labor legislation, which would require a reversal of the court to be upheld, said the President, ending with a strong implication that such a reversal was uncertain. Minimum wages, maximum hours, and the banning from interstate commerce of goods produced under "unfair employment conditions" were other matters which would have to be passed on by the courts with no assurance of validation.

TVA Validity

The broad constitutionality of the Tennessee Valley Authority had never been decided, said the President, and the questions of Bonneville or Boulder dams might be raised. Flood control on the Ohio watershed could be held up by court action. If a municipality wanted to borrow money from the Federal Government to build an electric light plant it might find itself in legal trouble, although it probably could borrow to build a street or a sewer. The housing program offers a major constitutional problem, he said—can the Federal Government condemn land for such purposes?

And, as a conclusion from these unanswered questions, the President left the strong implication that he felt he must press forward with court reorganization, willy-nilly. Asked if he thought the emergency requiring action for the present session had passed, he replied noncommittally by asking reporters to use their own imaginations.

Canadian Pacific Plans Great Lakes Ship Line

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission today for permission to install a steamship service into Great Lake ports. The road proposes to provide the service between Port McMicoll, Ont., and Milwaukee, Wis., and Chicago.

The application said the carrier had been advised that the Great Lakes Transit Corporation, formerly handling this lake service, would wholly discontinue operation of its vessels in Lake Michigan trade. The carrier owns two steamships having a combined cargo capacity of about 4000 tons.

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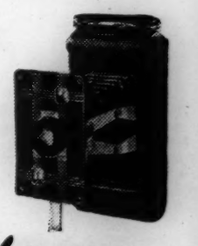

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School for Sponge Fishers Opened on Island Off Greek Coast

Certificates of proficiency to be given for posts of captain, superintendent and diver. Conditions of work set by state law.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—A school for sponge fishers has just been established at Hydra, island off the coast of Greece, under a new law enacted here.

The school is to hold sessions at least once a year and each course will last up to 30 working days. Certificates will be issued to proficient participants entitling them to act as captains, superintendents or divers as the case may be.

Permits to fish for sponges are to be issued to each vessel separately and for one season only, winter or summer. Permits to fish up to a depth of 18 fathoms will cost 4000 drachmas ($36); up to 25 fathoms, 6000 drachmas; beyond 25 fathoms, 10,000 drachmas.

Other provisions of the law cover the pay and conditions of work of the fishers and for the indemnification of anyone injured during the fishing.

Gear Being Furbished

Hydra, where the new school is to be situated, is the chief center for the sponge fishers who at this time of the year are furbishing up their gear prior to starting for Egypt for the season's fishing which ordinarily lasts to July. Others of the Aegean islands which engage in this business are Aegina which, like Hydra, is just off the coast of Greece, and Kalymnos and Leros, near the coast of Asia Minor.

Aegina and Hydra belong to Greece. Kalymnos and Leros are in the Dodecanese group and though inhabited by Greeks are at present under the rule of Italy. Leros is the headquarters of the Italian air base in the Levant.

As the Mediterranean claims to be the best locality for sponges, so the Greeks claim to be the best sponge fishers. Though most of the sponges are found off the shores of North Africa, particularly Egypt, Greeks from the Aegean practically have a monopoly on the diving. The greater part of the boats are also Greek, but some Turks and Italians are in the business, too.

Attached to "Mother Ship"

Fishing is generally carried on from little vessels attached to a "mother" ship on which the sponges are stored day by day. In sufficiently shallow water, the fishermen often use a Kamaki, or three-pronged trident. The Kamaki can have extra lengths added to it—like a chimney-sweep's brush—until it will reach a depth of 10 fathoms (60 feet).

The trident-wielder is guided in his search for a suitable specimen of sponge by a comrade who leans over the vessel's side looking through a special "eye" which consists of a round bucket 18 inches deep by 12 inches across. This "eye" is open at the top and has a piece of glass fixed over the lower end. It is pushed below the surface of the water and enables its owner to see to a depth of 15 to 20 fathoms if the water is clear.

Another method of sponge fishing is by means of a dredge which is trawled along the bottom and scoops the sponges into a net. The worst of this method is that it cannot pick and choose. Small sponges, which if left might grow into marketable specimens, are torn from their roots—sometimes with disastrous effect on the fishing prospects for future years. The dredge method is also only suitable for places where the bottom of the sea is smooth and free from rocks.

Long Stay Under Water

A good many boats use divers with special apparatus enabling the wearer to stay at the bottom of the sea for as long as 80 minutes.

Although the apparatus enables sponge gathering to be carried on at great depths—up to 45 and even 50 fathoms—experts say that the deep-sea sponges are much poorer in texture than the sponges from medium depths.

When the diver reaches the bottom he drops a stone, keeping hold of the attached rope so as to prevent himself from rising. Then he gathers the sponges near him and puts them in a bag fastened around his neck. when his air supply is nearly exhausted he lets go of the rope and the pressure drives him to the surface in a few seconds. The rope and stone are hauled up afterward.

Courtesy Alfred Creswell; Copyright
Methods of Pearl Fishing

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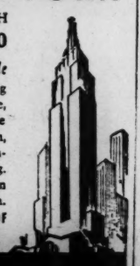

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Amendments Add To Beneficiaries Of Security Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 26—Encouraged by the Supreme Court's approval of the law under which it operates, the Social Security Board has determined to ask Congress to correct certain rough spots in the experiment.

The proposed amendments, now in the hands of the House Ways and Means Committee would not make major changes in the law nor the amount of money required for administration this year or next. They would, however, bring under the act, some 2,500,000 workers now excluded because of oversight or some queer quirk in the original law. Among those who will be affected are:

Persons reaching the 65-year retirement age prior to 1942, 1,000,000.
Persons now past 65, 800,000.
Seamen and others working on American-flag ships, some 170,000.
Employees of banks holding membership in the Federal Reserve System, 200,000.
Workers who receive all or part of their wages in tips, 600,000.

Chief among the amendments is one extending the retirement age of 65 for all persons who reach that age before 1942. Under the present law, a worker must have earned up to $2000 before he is entitled to receive an old age pension. Persons who attain 65 before 1942 and have not earned $2000 since the enactment of the Social Security Law would not be able to qualify. Instead of a pension, they would get back only a lump sum amounting to 3½ per cent of their wages during the period they were paying taxes into the fund.

Under the revised law, they could continue to work and pay taxes until 1942, and thus become eligible for the pension payments the rest of their lives.

If a man's monthly benefits were small when he reached 65, he would be able to postpone his claim for benefits and allow his future wages to increase the fund on which his benefits were based.

Other proposed amendments would include tips and other gratuities in the definition of wages, and thus subject them to the pay rolls tax; would bring under the Act crews of American merchant vessels, many of whom are now excluded because they receive wages indirectly from the Government; and would extend the Act to cover employees of federal reserve member banks also excluded at the present time because of the exemption of federal and state employees.

Enterprises operating on government-owned property, such as hotels in national parks, would also be specifically covered.

An amendment to the unemployment compensation section would exempt from taxation payments made to employees under sickness, disability and private pension plans.

Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, expects no difficulty in getting these changes through.

Proposals to increase the size of pensions, widen the scope of the Act to cover general classes of worker now exempted, and to substitute a "pay-as-you-go" system for the reserve plan, are expected to reach Congress in years to come and cause more controversy.

Dorien Leigh
Sponge From North African Coast

Friendly Rivalry in Braille

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A remarkable achievement, unsurpassed in the long history of the National Institute for the Blind, has been accomplished by a venerable volunteer who devotes his time to making Braille copies of textbooks and other works required by blind students.

During the year ended March 31, this honorary worker, Mr. William Knight of Chingford produced 46 volumes in manuscript Braille. These included "A History of Abyssinia," "The Story of Islam," "Nature of the Capitalist Crisis," "The Empire in These Days," and "Aggrey of Africa." He learned Braille only four years ago.

Mr. Knight was closely followed by Mrs. Margaret Du Val of Cambridge (44 volumes), who was "champion transcriber" in 1935. Last year's "champion," Mr. Hugh K. Picard of Hastings, (31 volumes) was third.

Members of the Institute Corps of Volunteer Writers engage in friendly rivalry in the matter of annual production. In the "rank and file" of the corps, are retired admirals and generals, university dons, church dignitaries and other specialists.

Napoleon's Balloon Corps

Napoleon established a balloon corps in 1793, 10 years after the first successful passenger flight.

Australian Fruit Wins Choice Place On Canadian Menu

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl.—The marketing of Australian goods in Canada was explained to the Brisbane Chamber of Commerce here recently by the Australian Trade Commissioner to Canada, L. R. McGregor, who is on a visit to Queensland.

Mr. McGregor said that Australia had sold in Canada this year more dried fruit than was consumed on the Australian home market. This success he attributed to the high quality of the fruit produced and to the sound and progressive policy of the Commonwealth Dried Fruits Board and its practice of meeting the exigencies of the Canadian market as distinct from those of other markets where different conditions prevailed.

The Trade Commissioner made special reference to a trial shipment of Murray River oranges from South Australia to Montreal. These oranges, he said, turned out in excellent order and aroused favorable comment with respect to quality and appearance. The price realized was 2s. a case above the current values of California oranges. He believed that there was scope for a greater market for Australian oranges in Canada.

While he was in Queensland, added Mr. McGregor, it was his intention to discuss with producers and exporters the matter of trade in raw sugar, canned pineapple, canned meats and decorative woods for furniture making and paneling.

Netherlands Vote To Test Strength Of Fascist Party

AMSTERDAM, May 26 (AP)—Fascist strength met its first serious test in the Netherlands today when 4,000,000 voters were called on to elect a new House of Paraliament. One hundred seats are at stake.

The National Socialists, or Fascists, hope to win eight to ten of the seats—a decided minority but a big increase from the two posts won last year.

An ex-engineer, Anton Adrian Mussert, heads the party. He advocates the "leader principle" in statecraft, his followers support abolition of political parties, a corporate state, a strong army and navy.

Looking Forward to 1941

Estimating his party would win 10 seats, Mr. Mussert declared that such a victory would indicate a Fascist trend, that "in 1941 we are not going to be satisfied with 20 seats."

When he has 40 men in the Lower House, Mr. Mussert says that there will be a program of "purification."

His campaign pledges were to better conditions for the small peasantry, and for benefits to labor.

He indicated some sentiment for anti-Semitic activity—the Netherlands has a 600,000 Jewish population.

Faces Strong Opposition

His opposition comes from Premier Hendrik Colijn and his conservative anti-revolutionary party from the Catholic Party, Social Democrats, Liberals, Christian Historians and other groups.

Dr. Colijn, a veteran Conservative, countered the Mussert campaign attack with a denunciation of "what Mussert stands for."

With 28 seats, the Catholic Party is now the strongest group in the Dutch Lower House. Social Democrats hold 20 seats and the remainder are divided among anti-revolutionaries, Liberals, Radicals, Communists, and other groups.

Louisville Speller Wins Championship At Washington Bee

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—The correct spelling of "plebeian," pertaining to the common people, gave Waneeta Beckley, 14-year-old Louisville, Ky., girl, the national spelling championship and $500 yesterday.

Waneeta spelled the word correctly after her finalist opponent, Betty Grunstra, Clifton, N. J., girl, spelled it "plebean." Waneeta then spelled "promiscuous" for good measure and was declared winner of the contest, which is sponsored by daily newspapers in the nation's elementary and junior high schools.

Before Betty was spelled down, the last four contestants eliminated, papers they represented, and words they misspelled were: Angelo Mangieri, Jersey City, N. J., Hoboken Jersey Observer, receptacle (receptical); Anthony Scheidler, Millhousen, Ind., Louisville Times, lineaments (liniaments); Freda Hamilton, Westbrook, Maine, Portland Evening Express, olfactory (ulfactory); Trygve Tholfsen, Bellmore, N. Y., Long Island Nassau Review-Star, aphorism (aferism).

Other prizes are second, $300; third, $100; fourth to eleventh, $75 each, and twelfth to sixteenth, $50 each.

Full Survey of Australian Coast Proposed by Harbor Authorities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—An accurate and adequate hydrographic resurvey of the coasts of Australia and Tasmania was advocated by delegates to the conference here of Australian harbor authorities.

From Torres Strait to Fremantle, they agreed, no modern or even accurate charts, with odd exceptions, exist. Large portions of the coasts remain as delineated by Matthew Flinders, noted Australian sea explorer, at the end of the eighteenth century.

A report submitted by the Marine Board of Hobart, Tasmania, stated that large stretches of coastline are surveyed well enough for present requirements of commerce. Provided ships did not venture close inshore, charts from Brisbane southward to Fremantle generally are more or less adequate.

Most of the inner route through the Barrier Reef is charted fairly well, and some charts of the Queensland coast recently made by the survey ship Moresby from Whitsuntide Passage to Mackay are modern.

There are, however, the report said, many sections which are from old surveys, and there is no modern survey of any passage through the Barrier Reef. Torres Strait charts are good.

Practically all the coast of Tasmania, the report states, requires resurveying, including a large part of Bass Strait, separating Tasmania from the mainland. Charts of Spencer Gulf, South Australia, the western and northeast coasts of Tasmania, passages through the Barrier Reef, the great northeast channel, the northern coast of Australia, and the coast of New Guinea are regarded as particularly poor.

There is only one survey ship in commission, the Moresby, which is obsolete and expensive to run. At least three ships are required, with various small tenders and shore parties, the report concluded.

The conference decides to ask the Commonwealth Government to have a resurvey of the coasts made.

Canadian Congress Of Youth to Study Social Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Toronto organizations have chosen 200 delegates to attend the second annual session of the Canadian Youth Congress in Montreal the latter part of May. Peace and social justice will form the basis of their discussions.

These organizations are representative of the Christian Church, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., trades unions, Children's leaders, students, unemployed, Y. C. L., Jewish organizations, C C. Y. M., Conservatives, social and study associations and peace organizations.

The majority of the councils in the various cities have had conferences to crystallize their views on peace and social justice so that their delegates may take an intelligent part in the conference. For example, the Hamilton Youth Congress, which represents more than 50 religious and educational bodies, condemned war, advocated a national youth employment movement, a slum-clearance program, and elimination of religious and racial prejudices.

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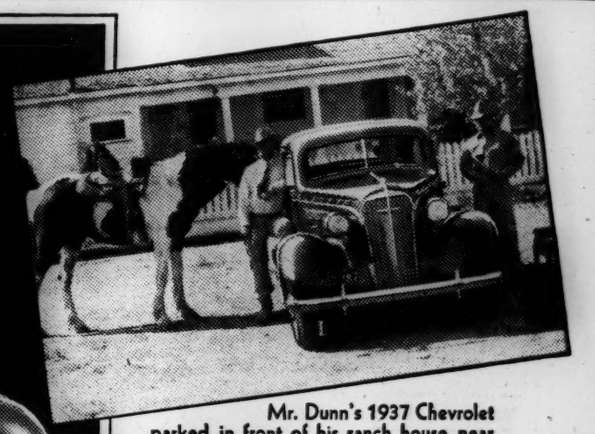
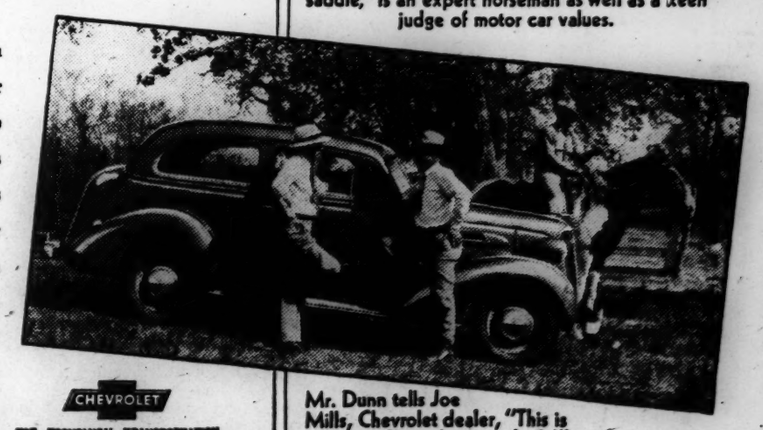


Mr. Dunn's 1937 Chevrolet parked in front of his ranch house near Colorado, Texas.

Mr. Dunn, who was practically "born in the saddle," is an expert horseman as well as a keen judge of motor car values.



Mr. Dunn tells Joe Mills, Chevrolet dealer, "This is the best Chevrolet ever built!"

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Complete Roman Bath Found at Sussex, Eng.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORTHING, Eng.—Excavations which have been in progress on Highdown Hill near this Sussex watering-place have now laid bare a complete Roman bath system. This includes the hypocaust which supplied the heat, an apse-shaped bath at one end of a room about 21ft. by 10ft. above the hypocaust, and the stoke-hole.

Two steps lead down to a tiled floor and the lead pipe which drained off the water from the bath into a pit outside is still in position. In this pit were found two bronze spoons, broken pottery, glass, animals' bones, and oyster and snail shells. In another rubbish pit were the remains of a leather shoe in which the nails were still in their places.

Addition of Egypt Boosts League to 59

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The admission of Egypt to the League of Nations has been accomplished with complete smoothness. This has not always been the case in regard to previous applicants, numbering 14 in all since the League was formed.

Among some of the first states to file their applications were the three new Baltic states—Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, all three of whom had their first requests in 1920 put back for a year while the League members made up their minds whether the applicants fulfilled all the qualifications of membership. Ultimately they were admitted with nearly one third of the League deliberately abstaining from voting.

Hungary, who first applied for membership in 1921, postponed her first application of her own volition because of a territorial dispute with Austria and was accordingly not admitted till 1922. Austria was the only "ex-enemy" state to be admitted to the League in its first year of existence. Hungary, the next applicant, was admitted by the unanimous vote of the Third Assembly.

In 1923, two new states came into the Geneva organization—the Irish Free State and Ethiopia. The latter—sponsored by Italy and France—had some difficulty in satisfying the League members as to her attitude toward slavery. Ultimately, however, she was enrolled by a unanimous vote. So was the Irish Free State.

Dominican Autonomy

In the following year, the Dominican Republic came in, putting in a statement that "having recovered its autonomy" she considered the Republic's first international duty was "to take its place as a member of the League and to co-operate in establishing peace on a solid basis."

The Dominican statement about "having recovered its autonomy" had reference to the fact that United States marines occupied the capital from 1916-1924.

Germany, who entered the League in 1926, was the first Great Power to apply for membership. This involved the difficulty that not only was a two thirds majority in the Assembly necessary to secure her admission, but also a unanimous vote in the Council to give her the permanent seat to which she was entitled by virtue of her importance. This led to similar claims by Brazil and Spain as a result of which Brazil resigned and Spain threatened to do so, but ultimately refrained.

The special Assembly session called for March, 1926, to arrange for Germany's admission separated without achieving its object. It was not till the following September that Germany's application was finally accepted unanimously.

Spared "Indignity"

Egypt is spared the indignity that befell Germany for she has no claim to be called a Great Power so that the question of her representation on the Council does not arise. A similar situation might have arisen when the U. S. S. R. applied to join in 1934, but by this time Germany who is not on the best of terms with the Soviet Union and who therefore might have used her position on the Council to prevent the required unanimous vote, had ceased to be an active member of the Geneva institution.

Mexico, who joined the League in 1931, received an exceptional invitation remedying "an omission which should in justice be repaired," namely the omission of her name from the list of States enumerated in the Annex of the Covenant who were thereby "invited to accede thereto."

The form of invitation to Mexico exempted her from having to give the "effective guarantees" demanded of other new members of their sincere intention to observe their international obligations and to "accept such regulations as may be prescribed by the League" in regard to military, naval and air forces and armaments.

This latter provision was originally mainly intended to ensure that if Germany came into the League, the Versailles restrictions would be continued. But latterly it has come to be regarded from the opposite standpoint.

Want Armed Members

What is now considered more important, after the Ethiopian débacle, is that a new member shall not be so weak in armaments as to invite attack from some strong and imperialistic neighbor. This is quite a different standpoint from the one taken up by the Assembly Committee when Lithuania applied for membership in 1921 and was reported in the official Monthly Summary as having "no navy, but four squadrons of airplanes and military forces which though increased during the past year, do not present an obstacle to Lithuania's admission to the League."

Egypt not being as yet in a position to defend herself, her treaty of perpetual friendship and alliance with Great Britain is taken into account in this connection.

Iraq, who joined in 1932—the same year as Turkey—had to give special guarantees of fair treatment for minorities before the Assembly would admit her. Iraq was the first mandated territory to obtain admission to the League.

The U. S. S. R., which applied for membership in 1934, was not admitted without a struggle. While 39 countries voted in favor, 3 (Switzerland and Portugal) voted against and seven abstained.

Afghanistan, who also applied in 1934, was elected unanimously.

Ecuador joined in the same year but merely "acceded" to the Covenant as an original member of the League. No question of admission or election therefore arose.

Apart from the admissions and elections already noted, Japan, Costa Rica and Ecuador have resigned their membership so that if Egypt is included the total number of states in the League today is 59.

Used Cars Guaranteed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Good quality second-hand automobiles are given similar guarantees to new cars by a number of dealers here. The guarantees are based on the potential mileage reckoned for each car.

Presides at Geneva

© Soviet Photo Agency

Dr Tewfik Aras
Turkey's Foreign Minister

Yugoslav Women Entering Trades To Help Families

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia—Women employed in industry in Yugoslavia are rapidly increasing in numbers, according to data contained in the daily paper Pravda. The number has mounted from 61,000 to 230,000 in three years. Of these almost half are under 22 years.

This rapid increase in the number of women workers is said to be due to the economic crisis. The wages of men are so low that women have to seek employment in order to eke out the family income. This very fact causes a still greater decrease in the pay of both men and women.

Most women receive less than half a dollar a day, and girls even less. Yugoslavia's labor laws, which are excellent in theory, are left unapplied in a great many cases.

Pravda, which is a conservative daily, says: "Wages are sinking, and working conditions are getting worse. More women are asking for work, most are disorganized, so the employers are able to press the pay down to the bare level of a wretched existence."

Insurgents Down Paris Airliner As Blockade Runner

BILBAO, May 26 (AP)—Insurgent air raiders were reported to have brought down a French passenger plane today at Sopelana, nine miles northwest of here.

The reports said that the plane was completely wrecked and the pilot injured. No passengers were reported hurt, however.

The insurgent squadron was described as comprised of German-built planes.

The plane was en route to this beleaguered Basque capital when it was shot down in the insurgent attack. It belonged to the "Air-Pyrenées" French line and was in shuttle service between Bayonne, France, and Bilbao.

Basque officials declared that the air liner had been attacked by several Heinkel chasers while flying over Government territory.

Sopelana is about five miles west of the point where the insurgent ring about Bilbao meets the coast of the Bay of Biscay.

There were five passengers aboard the plane.

The air liner's home port, Bayonne, France, reported from official Basque sources that the plane managed to land on the beach at Sopelana after the insurgent craft turned machine guns on it.

The passenger plane left the airport at Biarritz, on the French coast, today, carrying passengers and mail. One report said a passenger was slightly injured.

The liner was clearly marked, "Air Pyrenées."

Insurgent Generalissimo Francisco Franco several times has declared publicly that his forces intended to shoot down the Bayonne-Bilbao air ferry on grounds that it is an "aerial blockade runner" despite its French registry, ownership and crew.

Mola's Forces Advance Within 8 Miles of Bilbao

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Frontier, May 26 (AP)—A new insurgent advance was reported today to have shoved Gen. Emilio Mola's front lines within eight miles of Bilbao.

The advance, an insurgent communiqué fromthe Salamanca headquarters reported, carried the northern insurgent offensive to Lemona, eight miles southeast of the besieged provincial capital, and halfway between Amorebieta and Galdacano, the next objective.

The line of attack takes the insurgents' line inland from the sea into a sweeping arc extending from the Bay of Biscay south to near Ochandiano.

Insurgent headquarters said the civil population of Lemona had been evacuated before General Mola's troops reached the town, most of the residents fleeing toward Bilbao.

A defending garrison, described as a force mostly of Asturian miners, was reported still holding out in fortified parts of the town.

The advices said the Government vessel Le Gazpi was hit by insurgent aerial bombs in the Mediterranean and stranded on the beach at Cullera. Many crew members were reported injured.

A Salamanca report stated that Gen. Francisco Franco had decreed liberty to all foreign hostages captured from the Government's international brigade and imprisoned there. Orders were reported issued guaranteeing that the men soon would be set free and given free escort to the frontier.

Anti-Lynch Measure Prospects in Senate Declared Improved

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 26—Sponsors of anti-lynching measures are more hopeful than in years of putting through a national measure at this session of Congress.

On April 5 the House passed the Gavagan anti-lynching bill by an overwhelming majority, 277 to 120. The difficulty now and in the past has been in the Senate.

It is almost universally agreed that if an anti-lynching bill could be brought to vote in the Senate it would pass. The difficulty has been in filibustering tactics of southern senators. Now Senator Frederick Van Nuys (D) of Indiana is in charge of a subcommittee of the judiciary committee, with the Wagner-Van Nuys bill before it. Favorable subcommittee and committee reports are confidently expected, after which the real fight will begin on the floor. Successful in that, the proposal is to substitute it in conference for the House Gavagan bill, the constitutionality of which is questioned.

Members of Mr. Van Nuys' committee are Senators Dieterich (D) of Illinois, McCarran (D) of Nevada, Norris (R, Ind.) of Nebraska and Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont.

With a major source of Democratic strength now coming from North and West, a geographical issue of some importance to the party is presented by the anti-lynching measure. Democratic Senators outside the South assert their right to bring the matter to a test, and point to the Negro vote in their constituencies.

Southern Senators declare on the other hand that lynching is waning, and that the matter should be left to the individual localities. An element in the situation is the progressive voice of southern editors who have denounced lynching and sometimes gone so far as to demand a federal law.

The Van Nuys' proposal is formulated on the idea of assessing penalties against localities where crimes of violence occur.

The first anti-lynching bill passed the House in 1922, by vote of 231 to 119. A filibuster of southern Senators killed it.

The Costigan anti-lynching bill was drafted at Columbia University but never came to action in the Senate. Northern democrats, with an eye to the Negro vote, attempted to force it through. It would have made local officers responsible for the safety of prisoners and have applied penalties where such protection was not granted.

Entry of Basque Children Held Propagandist Design

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 26—The question of whether the United States will open its ports to 500 Basque children and grant them refuge from the civil war in Spain is proving extremely embarrassing to the Government here.

While an organization known as the American Board of Guardians for Basque Refugee Children is daily bombarding the Administration with insistent requests for leniency toward the children who are now said to be awaiting evacuation from Bilbao, vehement protests against admitting them are beginning to reach Congress.

The State Department extracted itself from the controversy late yesterday by referring the question to the Department of Labor, which has statutory jurisdiction over all immigration questions. How Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, will deal with the question has not yet been indicated. Strict interpretation of the law would undoubtedly bar the Basque children. There are few precedents for leniency, according to immigration officials. However, they say that this is an unusual situation and that if the desire of the Government were strong enough to make an exception, some way might be found to permit the entry of the children.

The law prohibits entry to any persons "whose ticket or passage is paid for by any corporation, association, society, municipality or foreign government, either directly or indirectly." Children under 16 not accompanied by, or awaited for, by parents, are not admissible, unless the Secretary of Labor determines that they are not likely to become a public charge.

According to Gardiner Jackson, Washington representative of the Board of Guardians, plans are complete for bringing the children to the United States. Applications for entry permits have been made at the U. S. Consulate General in Paris, and camp arrangements for housing the children in this country are being made. The children are to be brought from Bilbao on the French liner Sinaia, which, Mr. Jackson says, is supposed to have sailed from St. Jean de Lux, France, yesterday to get them.

In the meantime, however, opposition is growing here. Members of the Massachusetts delegation in Congress say they have been flooded with memorials from various councils of the Knights of Columbus in Massachusetts, some of which have been transmitted to the Secretary of State. The opposition contends that the project of bringing the refugees to the United States springs from propaganda objectives and is not a bona fide relief movement.

Mr. Jackson contends that, on the contrary, the movement to provide refuge for the Basque children in the United States is "part of a concerted effort by Democratic countries to help evacuate women, children, and the unprotected civilian population from the war zone, regardless of race, creed or politics."

Idaho Basques Sturdy Citizens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOISE, Ida.—Surprisingly enough perhaps in no place in the United States is more interest being manifested in the outcome of the Spanish revolution than in Boise and western Idaho, where is located the largest settlement of Basques in North America. All have relatives in the war-stricken country and as direct word from the homeland is practically impossible, all dispatches and news notes are anxiously awaited.

Victor Gabaci, a prominent member of the colony here, who left Spain 40 years ago, says that he has not had a letter from home for several months, and does not know the fate of his people. But, he says, not one of the 3500 Basques in Idaho has gone to fight in Spain and there is no intention of taking any part in the conflict.

Most of the Basques, he said, favor the Loyalists. They claim that Gen. Francisco Franco, the rebel leader, was active in the campaign to overthrow the monarchy. But they admit that the national government became infested with all kinds of radicals undermining the foundation of popular government.

Both Spanish and French Basques are here, the former, however, in the majority. They speak among themselves the common language of their country, a language different from other European languages.

The Basques are a proud people, simple, brave and independent. In their homes they keep as nearly as possible the customs of the motherland, but in community life they are 100 per cent Americans. Each of the large business houses in Boise has at least one of the Basques connected with it to act as interpreter for their Basque customers.

Egypt's Admission to League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, May 26—Despite the prudent decision of Haile Selassie not to send a delegation to Geneva on the occasion of the admission of a new African state—Egypt—to League membership today, Ethiopia played a leading role in the Assembly meeting.

After the credentials committee had carefully avoided mention of either Ethiopia or Italy, the delegate for Poland arose and said to the consternation of many members that he could not let the occasion pass without saying that his Government has no interest direct or indirect in the dispute and considers the question settled on a "de facto" basis, so far as it is concerned, although it has no proposition to make to the Assembly to this effect.

Mexico's Threat to Act

The atmosphere grew electric as the Mexican delegate rose to reply. Speaking with considerable emotion he said that he wished to emphasize in the clearest possible manner that Mexico is opposed to any action which might seem to result in the exclusion of any state from League membership. As Poland had not made any direct proposition, he would make none, but it was clear that he would have done so on the least provocation.

Even apart from these two speakers there were not many delegates who had come together to admit Egypt to membership who did not feel the absence of Ethiopia to be at once a rebuke and a warning—a rebuke because, if emphasized, the League's failure to save one of its members and a warning because the new member is being admitted on precisely the same conditions as Ethiopia and is equally incapable of defending itself from external aggression.

No Absolution

It is realized that the existence of a perpetual treaty alliance between Britain and Egypt does not absolve other members of the League from their sole obligations under Article X of the Covenant. Haile Selassie's reminder of this fact in a telegram to the secretary general yesterday is noted here with approval by those who believe in collective security—which means practically all the smaller states of Europe.

Apart from the "contretemps" already mentioned, the Assembly meeting took its accustomed course, finally eliminating in the unanimous election of Egypt as a member of the League. The proceedings were opened by Antonio K. Quevedo as President of the Council, pending the election of the President of the Assembly—a post for which Nicholas Politis of Greece was nominated in view of his success as the negotiator during the Montreux Capitulations Conference last month.

Mr. Politis, however, at the last moment decided to withdraw in favor of Dr. Tewfik Aras, Turkish Foreign Minister, who had expressed a special wish to be president for the admission of another Moslem state to the League.

Majority for Exclusion

The Credentials Committee was then appointed in accordance with precedent, though its duties had been rendered a mere formality by the Negus' decision to absent himself. It will be a different matter in September when by general consent the whole question of Ethiopia must be tackled. If the vote were taken today there would be a large majority for exclusion on the practical grounds that the Negus, though still a ruler, no longer has anyone to rule over. But scarcely any delegates are prepared at the moment to recognize Italy's conquest "de jure."

After the credentials had been formally approved, came the speeches, all couched in terms of welcome and congratulation that the oldest civilized state in the world had at last achieved full independence after centuries of subjection.

Italy's Hold on Mallorca Told in Spain's White Book

GENEVA, May 26 (AP)—The Spanish Government has placed a "White Book" before League of Nations' delegates to support its contention that Italy has continued to intervene in the Spanish civil war.

The publication was distributed privately to members of the League Council.

One chapter was headed "How Italy Became Mistress of Mallorca," the insurgent-held Balearic Island which Madrid has said is a base for Italian planes.

New Anarchist Revolt On Huesca Front Denied

PARIS, May 26 (AP)—The Spanish Embassy today denied reports of a new Anarchist revolt in northeastern Spain on the Huesca Front and the seizure by Anarchists of the town of Barbastro.

Embassy officials declared the reports were spread by insurgents as a maneuver to throw doubt on the Spanish Government's declarations that internal order had been re-established in government-held Spain.

Empire Defense Co-ordination Is Planned at Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 26—Interest at the Imperial Conference here today shifted to war materials, munitions, supplies and personnel.

The conference appointed a committee under Sir Thomas Inskip, British Minister for Defense Co-ordination, to go into the entire question of war material supply and production of munitions, food and animal feeding. At the same time, Minister of War Alfred Duff Cooper and Viscount Swinton, Minister for Air, made statements on Britain's land and air forces, respectively, while Sir Samuel Hoare is to do the same tomorrow on the navy.

This is all part of the investigations that are proceeding with a view to co-ordinating mutual defense arrangements in the event of attack upon any part of the Empire.

In this connection importance is attached here to preparations in advance to enable the manufacturing plants in each of the dominions to work together upon standardized lines. This applies especially in the case of air equipment, including airdromes. Big developments are taking place in all the larger dominions along this line.

Mr. Winston Churchill, meanwhile, at the "new commonwealth" luncheon here today emphasized the need for closer co-operation.

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Portraits by Monitor Artist Illustrate Constitution Series

Signers of the United States Constitution and delegates to the Federal Convention have, for many weeks past, engaged the skillful brush of Dwight C. Sturges, staff artist of The Christian Science Monitor.

Today, in connection with its series "1787—Making the Constitution—1937," the Monitor presents the first of Mr. Sturges portraits of the famous Americans who played major rôles in drafting the nation's basic law.

More than 50 portraits comprise the Sturges series. They will appear throughout the schedule of the Constitution articles.

It has been, for Mr. Sturges, an engaging task. He has studied old portraits of delegates and has familiarized himself with the varying artistic interpretations that constitute the present record. Sometimes these sources have been voluminous. Sometimes they have been scanty. So the artist has gone further and studied the record and the characters of these men, that his brush might faithfully interpret them.

Mr. Sturges is no stranger to the study of men and incidents that have had a profound meaning to American history. During an artistic career that has raised him to the rank of one of the nation's leading portrait etchers, Mr. Sturges became deeply interested in the life and work of Abraham Lincoln. He is considered an authority upon the pictorial record of the Great Emancipator. And his drawings, woodcuts and etchings of Lincoln are regarded as among the finest artistic appreciations of the sixteenth President.

With this same enthusiasm and understanding of character, Mr. Sturges approached his series of the Federal Convention delegates. There is revealed in it the feeling of which one of his critics recently wrote:

Sturges' etchings prove that he always thinks and feels in terms of human interest. So evident is this that one can only presume that this attitude is instinctive with him. He is one of those artists who like people, who are interested in life as a spectacle, who can isolate, as it were, in his mind's eye the essence of his subjects that makes them what they are, members of the human race as well as individuals. There is in his work always a largeness, a geniality, and benevolent interest in others that one may note in all art that has universal appeal. Sturges does what means much to him in a way that means much to others.

The Federal Convention series is, in a way, something of a celebration for Mr. Sturges. For the present year marks the twentieth anniversary of his service as a staff artist on the Monitor. During that time, literally thousands of his drawings have appeared in its columns, for he is at home in practically any medium and with any subject—although portraiture and the etcher's tool are his chosen favorites.

His work has received the Lamont Prize of the Chicago Society of Etchers in 1917, the silver medal of the Panama-Pacific Exposition of 1915, the Logan Medal of the Art Institute of Chicago in 1924, the associate members' prize of the Chicago Society of Etchers in 1925, and the Huntington prize of the Print Makers Society of California in 1927. His one-man shows and exhibitions have been held in various parts of the country. He is represented in the permanent collection of most of the larger art institutions in the country.

Portraits in the present series have been drawn to similar size, to accommodate those who are preserving them, as a part of the Constitution series.

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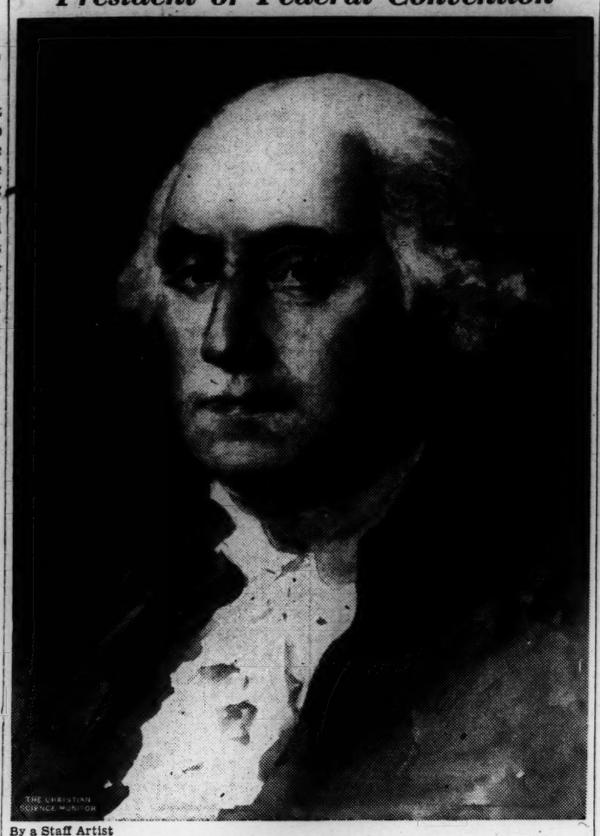

By a Staff Artist

George Washington

The Virginia Planter and Statesman, Who Gave Up the Comforts of His Mount Vernon Plantation to Be a Delegate to the Federal Convention. He Was Accorded the Chairmanship by Unanimous Vote. General Washington Had Retired to His Virginia Estate After Relinquishing Command of the Continental Army With the Intention of Retiring From Public Life, but His Interest in a Stronger Union of the States Caused Him to Attend the Philadelphia Convention, Called to Draw Up a Federal Constitution, as a Patriotic Duty

U. S.-Canadian Leaders Plan Second Kingston Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Ont., May 26—The second Conference on Canadian-American Affairs, to be addressed by Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of Canada and attended by 150 other leaders, is to be held from June 14 to 18 at Queen's University.

Owen D. Young of the United States heads the Conference Council. James T. Shotwell, director of the Division of Economics and History in the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the endowment, are other American members of the council.

Canadian members are: for Queen's University—Principal R. C. Wallace and J. M. Macdonnell, chairman of the board of trustees; and for the St. Lawrence University —President Laurens H. Seelye and Millard H. Jencks, chairman of the board of trustees.

To Study Trends

The purpose of this Conference is to promote more intelligent appreciation both of current affairs and of long-range trends in relations between the two countries. The first such Conference was held during the summer of 1935 at The St. Lawrence University and was highly successful. The Conferences supplement the work of a survey which has been carried on for four years by an international group of about seventy college and university professors under the direction of Dr. Shotwell.

The subjects to be discussed will be of vital interest and will include: Tariffs and Movements of Trade, Financial Interrelationships, Movements of Population, Geographical Factors, Cultural Trends, Labor Organization and Foreign Policy.

"Tariffs and Movements of Trade" will be the subject of addresses by Prof. W. W. McLaren of Williams College and W. H. Moore, M. P., formerly chairman of the Tariff Board of Canada, at a session on Monday, June 14, presided over by Newton D. Baker.

A discussion of the same subject on Tuesday morning will be led by Prof. Frank Graham of Princeton University and Prof. Hubert R. Kemp of the University of Toronto, under the chairmanship of Prof. W. A. Mackintosh of Queen's University, a member of the National Employment Commission of Canada.

On Tuesday afternoon "Financial Interrelationships" will be studied at a Round Table led by Prof. Frank A. Knox of Queen's University.

Population Movements

At the evening session on Tuesday under the chairmanship of Prof. W. B. Hurd of McMaster University, "Movements of Population" between the two countries will be presented historically by Prof. Marcus Hansen of the University of Illinois and recent movements surveyed statistically by Dr. R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician, after which discussion will be led by Dr. Edith E. Ware, Editor of The Study of International Relations in the United States and M. C. MacLean, Chief of the Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Other prominent speakers include Dr. Isaiah Bowman, president of Johns Hopkins University; Tom Moore, vice-chairman of the National Employment Commission of Canada; John G. Winant, chairman of the Social Security Board, Washington, D. C.; and Miss Mary van Kleeck, director of the department of industrial studies of the Russell Sage Foundation.

"Foreign Policy" will occupy the Conference on Thursday evening and Friday morning. In the evening Dr. James Brown Scott, Secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, will preside and addresses will be given by Prof. Lindsay Rogers of the University of Columbia and John W. Dafoe, Editor of the Winnipeg Free Press; and on Friday morning Dean Halford L. Hoskins of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy will preside over a discussion led by Prof. Norman MacKenzie of the University of Toronto and Professor Shotwell.

Constitution

(Continued from Page 1)

him, modestly remarked of his inexperience in such a situation and declared himself embarrassed by his lack of better qualifications. He assured the assemblage that any errors he might make would be unintentional and hoped they would thus be excused.

The convention then elected Maj. William Jackson, former Assistant Secretary of War, to be its secretary, he being nominated by Col. Alexander Hamilton of New York. James Wilson of Pennsylvania nominated William Temple Franklin for this post, but Major Jackson was elected by a vote of five states to two.

The only other business transacted this opening day consisted of the designation of George Wythe, Colonel Hamilton and Charles Pinckney as a committee to prepare standing rules and orders for the convention. Mr. Wythe is an authority on law at the College of William and Mary, and the other two committeemen are among the more active younger members of the convention.

The attendance was rounded out enough for a bare quorum of the states by the presence of William Paterson and William Houston of New Jersey, Richard Bassett of Delaware, and Alexander Martin, William R. Davie and Hugh Williamson of North Carolina, giving each of those states a voting representation. The membership from South Carolina was made complete by the arrival of Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney and Pierce Butler in addition to Mr. Rutlege and Charles Pinckney.

Incidentally, there is little uniformity in the titles by which the representatives of the states are called in their credentials. As the resolutions or appointments from State Legislatures and executives were submitted it was observable that while the members from Massachusetts and New York are styled "delegates," and those from New Jersey "commissioners," the remainder, including those from Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia, are officially termed "deputies."

It was remarked furthermore, and of potentially greater moment, that the act appointing deputies from Delaware limited their powers by forbidding them to approve any alteration of the fifth article of confederation, which provides that voting in Congress shall be by states, each state having one vote. This equality of suffrage among big states and little is one of the subjects of criticism in the present articles.

Present From President

FREMONT, Ohio, May 26 (AP)—Seventeen-year-old Nestle Lee yesterday proudly displayed a crisp, new one-dollar bill—a graduation present from President Roosevelt. She told her classmates at near-by Green Springs High School that the President replied that he would be unable to attend, but sent the bill, congratulated her on her graduation and extended good wishes to the remainder of the class.

Social Insurance And Short Week Face Canberra

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—A development in Australian federal politics denotes dissatisfaction in the United Australia Party, which, in coalition with the Country Party, forms the Government.

Sir Frederick Stewart, U. A. P. member for Parramatta (N. S. W.) in the House of Representatives, may not contest his safe seat again, but may invade the equally safe seat of the Minister of Defense, Sir Archdale Parkhill, on the issue of the Ministry's social policy.

Sir Frederick's threatened challenge to the Government has been made in an effort to rouse the Government to action in instituting national insurance and giving a lead toward a shorter working week in Australia. It has caused some anxiety in Canberra, the national capital.

Ministers take a serious view of its possibilities, as the rank and file of the United Australia Party have been strongly pressing the Government for a definite pronouncement on both those matters. Sir Frederick has a considerable following among the more advanced members of the party, and Ministers feel that if the situation is allowed to drift, this section may cause the Government considerable concern.

Definite action will be deferred until Prime Minister Joseph A. Lyons, now in London for the Coronation ceremonies and Imperial Conference, has had an opportunity of announcing the Cabinet's intentions.

"My final decision," Sir Frederick said, "will depend on what the Government does between now and the nomination day preceding the general elections. It is for the Government to indicate whether it is prepared to listen to the voice of its supporters. I am not asking for any change in party policy, but that the Government should implement its declared policy of social reforms. I have not given up hope that the Government will take the action which I, and an overwhelming majority of its supporters, desire. If it does not—well, that can be dealt with when the time arises."

French Ambassador Sees War Debt Parley Nearing

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 25 (AP)—Georges Bonnet, French Ambassador to the United States, asserted here today that France is ready to discuss terms of settlement of her defaulted World War debt with the United States.

"France," he said in an interview, "is ready to open the discussions of methods of settlement. There are only two points that must be passed for such a settlement. Each country must understand the other's situation clearly and each country must be convinced of the basic integrity of the other."

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Relief Program Hits Snag As House Earmarks Funds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 26—The old political custom of "log-rolling" threatened yesterday to upset President Roosevelt's 1937 relief program in the House.

By the "I'll vote for your amendment if you'll vote for mine" method, various blocs succeeded in earmarking $505,000,000 of the $1,500,000,000 relief appropriation for flood control, drought, relief, road building and PWA projects.

Administration leaders hastily adjourned the House before any more of the money could be taken away from Harry L. Hopkins, WPA administrator, who insists that it will take the entire amount to carry on his program during the coming year. He is suported by President Roosevelt, who warned at a White House press conference that every dollar earmarked for other purposes would mean fewer jobs for those on relief.

Five amendments successfully overrode the Administration defense They would:

1. Set aside $300,000,000 for use by the Public Works Administration in heavy construction projects. President Roosevelt has opposed continuation of this program because of the effect it has had in raising prices of steel and cement instead of putting money into the pockets of the consumer.
2. Impound another $131,000,000 in the PWA "revolving fund" for the use of PWA.
3. Earmark $150,000,000 for highways, including $50,000,000 for "farm to market" roads and $25,000,000 for grade crossing elimination.
4. Set aside $45,000,000 for flood control projects in addition to sums available in the budget and in work relief funds.
5. Earmark $10,000,000 for expenditure in the Great Plains drought area on soil conservation projects.

Warning by Boland

Alarmed to see the money slipping so fast into earmarked channels, Representative Patrick J. Boland (D) of Pennsylvania, majority whip, warned that workers would have to be dropped from WPA rolls in proportion to cuts made in that agency's appropriation.

Two other amendments were approved by the House. One makes unskilled and agricultural workers who refuse private jobs ineligible for relief as long as private work is available. The other authorizes the expenditure of WPA funds for construction of electric transmission lines in rural sections for nonprofit and co-operative utility groups.

Three Alternative Plans

Meanwhile the National Economy League, through its director, John C. Gebhart, had offered three alternative relief plans which, it held, would have the taxpayers' money. All of them would place the main responsibility on state and local governments. They were:

1. Direct relief for 3,800,000 cases, costing a total of $912,000,000 in the next fiscal year. On a 50-50 basis, the federal share would be $456,000,000 and the state and local share a similar amount.
2. A combination of home relief and work relief costing a total of $1,297,320,000 to be divided evenly between the federal and local governments.
3. Work relief of the pre-WPA type costing $1,378,032,000, with the federal share amounting to only $689,016,000.

Cost Estimated

A continuation of the present plan of federal WPA and local home relief, the economy league estimated, will cost the Federal Government about $1,650,000,000 and state and local governments about $730,000,000.

"The abandonment of WPA and the return to a co-operative system of relief, assuming an equal sharing of the cost between the Federal Government and the states, even if there is no material reduction in relief rolls, will result in a saving of at least $1,000,000,000 in federal funds and a saving of about $70,000,000 in state and local expenditures," Mr. Gebhart held.

Fine Fits the Fault

SHERIDAN, Wyo. (AP)—Police Judge George A. Layman is one to make the fine fit the offense. Harold Helzberg, charged with running through a stop sign, told the judge he "almost stopped."

"Well, I'll fine you almost $1, the regular charge," the judge replied. "It will cost you 95 cents."

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Geneva's Disputed Murals

Chs. Ed. Boesch

Top—Ceiling of the Council Chamber
Bottom—Mural of the Bow, Left, and Other Wall Panels

Murals in League Palace Center of Heated Controversy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Controversy has broken out in the peaceful corridors of the Palace of the Nations over the decorative panels in the Council Chamber.

The decorations in question are a series of allegorical panels painted by the Spanish artist, José Maria Sert. There is general agreement as to the consummate skill with which the paintings have been executed. But there is considerable disagreement concerning the allegorical aspect of the scenes depicted.

The Council Chamber is a magnificently proportioned hall in which the famous horseshoe table, at which the Council delegates sit, faces rising tiers of benches occupied by the international journalists, the two being separated by a force of advisers and officials. On the two flanks are more journalists, more advisers and more officials. On the four walls behind and on the ceiling above are the panels, resplendent and challenging in sepia and gold.

Salamanca Ceiling

According to the official description, the ceiling panel, which is entitled "Thus Spake Salamanca," is an allegorical representation of the University of Salamanca, where international law was taught for the first time. The central theme shows five giant figures with hands stretched forward to meet in the center of the panel. Around them are smaller figures of men and animals apparently representing the various nations and in one corner is a tower—presumably typifying the University of Salamanca.

So much for what the panel is supposed to represent. Journalists, however, are apt to be both callous and flippant. One of them was heard to whisper when comment was aroused because Herr Artur Greiser of Danzig surprisingly omitted the National Socialist salute during the January session of the Council: "Well, how could he dare to give it with five Russian workmen giving the Communist salute just over his head? He was afraid they would fall on him and crush him."

It cannot be denied that the five continents do appear to be giving the clenched fist salute. If one looks closely enough, however, one sees their hands are really clasped in token of their essential unity. But to those uninitiated into the mysteries of art—and most, though certainly not all, journalists fall into this category—the allegory is a little difficult to fathom without expert assistance.

The walls raise the same issue as the ceiling, namely, should an allegory be readily understandable, or should it require explanation from an expert? On this question, the Monitor representative consulted a famous cartoonist whose artistic endowments are well known to readers of newspapers all over the world.

The cartoonist confessed himself beaten by the symbolism employed in the Council Chamber panels. He took the journalist to the panel facing the Council delegates in which five men are seen struggling with a bow.

Officially the continents are this time striving to lend their united strength to the bending of the bow in order to turn it against international anarchy. The cartoonist, however, regards the bow not as a symbol of co-operation, but of war. "An allegory," he said, "must always be true. A bow does not symbolize peace or co-operation. For co-operation, there are bees, ants—all sorts of things. For peace, there is the dove, the olive branch and so on. But in the panel the bow is definitely not a true symbol and therefore should not have been used."

On the right of the panel, behind the would-be bowmen, are shown the fruits of anarchy in the shape of numerous corpses, and on the left a number of people with banners, marching. In the cartoonist's opinion, anyone who had not been told, might easily imagine that the whole picture was a representation of a bitter quarrel in which the marchers provided arrow-fodder for the five bowmen.

On the Council's right is a panel allegorizing the onward march of industry. The central theme is a huge, uncompleted cogwheel towering over toiling men and animals. Those who are "in the know" realize that this represents the gradual development of labor-saving devices. First the men toiled alone; then they brought in the animals to help them, and finally they devised the machine which is lifting the heavy burden of manual toil from the shoulders of both.

The Cogwheel

But that great cogwheel with one segment missing is perilously close to the struggling oxen. There are a couple of men, too, perched on high right in the path of the cogs. And in one corner are two more figures, looking—if not as though they have already been under the cog, at any rate as though they have been very much through the mill.

The panel itself has no explanation attached. None of them have. Can you blame the journalist, therefore, for seeking in the picture an allegory of the cruelty of the modern machine age? The cartoonist didn't. In fact, he agreed with him.

3000 Adult Pupils In North Carolina Exhibit Prowess

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., May 26—Nearly 3000 adult pupils enrolled in the state-conducted WPA schools gathered in Raleigh to take part in the state-wide educational program and exhibit at the Raleigh Memorial Auditorium. The students came from all parts of North Carolina in buses, trucks, trains and their own conveyances to bear testimony to the benefits they have received from the adult schools.

Many of the students had never before seen their state Capitol or been half as far from their homes, but they were eager-eyed and intensely interested in their mission. It was a throng of fairly well-dressed people, and hardly appeared as having been considered illiterate little more than two years ago.

There are hundreds of them, however, who even a year ago would have had to use an X for their signature. In the department of exhibits are shown autograph books containing no fewer than 1000 well-written names of those who have learned to write while attending the adult schools. And when it is learned that the 3000 represent approximately 25,000 adults enrolled throughout the State, the influence of the instruction that has been available to grown-ups who did not have the advantages of schooling in their youth is appreciated.

Hobbies Likewise Encouraged

Many of the pupils have been busy learning something other than reading and writing, too. They have been given opportunity to learn trades and to develop hobbies, to make use of individual talents and to make things with their hands. The schools have gone into the more serious business of teaching homemaking, budgeting, sanitation and buying and preparing wholesome food at reasonable cost. The schools are also teaching trades to young men in the CCC camps and on the state's prison farms.

One of the most interesting things of the exhibition was a violin, among other musical instruments, made by a young woman from wood she had cut from a tree felled by herself. Another woman had made a hat from corn shucks and it had the appearance of a headpiece which might have been purchased from a modish shop.

Nursery School Shown

J. G. Rhymer of Asheville was also called to the stage. Mr. Rhymer said he was 70 years of age and that he had learned to read the Bible during the past two years. He then read the 23rd Psalm to the audience.

Perhaps the highlights of the educational exhibit were a two-room nursery school and a three-room house erected in the basement of the auditorium. These show how the WPA education program has taught pupils ways and means of making their homes more attractive and comfortable and how to interest and care for children.

Way Is Cleared for Export Of Helium Within Set Limits

(Continued From Page 1)

completed for establishment of a joint Anglo-American air service using flying boats or planes. The commercial interests behind this service have been concerned about the possibility of competition from an airship line. It is possible that official quarters have decided not to encourage competition to this heavier-than-air service.

Helium Is Necessary

It is obvious, following the Hindenburg disaster, that there will be no commercial airship service to the United States unless helium gas is used. In other words, unless Germany can obtain American helium, it will have to abandon its plans for operating airships across the Atlantic in competition with the airplane service to be maintained jointly by Pan American Airways and Imperial Airways.

Outside of high administration circles, the suggestion that there might be some disguised German military objective behind the request for helium is received with skepticism. It is pointed out that the United States Navy has officially informed Congress it has no objection to the export of the gas to Germany for commercial uses, provided there is an embargo on such exports in time of war. Pending legislation would permit export only after the United States Army and Navy have both been supplied.

As yet there is no indication of any disposition to ban helium altogether to Germany. But the changed attitude is so noticeable as to suggest factors in the situation which have not yet been revealed.

Eckener's Testimony

Dr. Eckener sought in his testimony before the committee to meet the arguments which have been raised both publicly and privately to the export of helium for the use of his airships. He said, contradicting statements made yesterday, that the Hindenburg was originally designed to use helium and that its sister ship could operate successfully with it. With helium it could carry only 50 passengers as against 70 with hydrogen. However, he insisted that if the price of helium could be brought down by the larger market to about $3 a thousand cubic feet at the well an airship service on the North Atlantic using three ships could operate profitably.

Dr. Eckener said that the Hindenburg paid 80 per cent of all costs, including fixed charges and overhead, during the 10 experimental flights made last year. With three ships to share the fixed charges and overhead he was confident airships would be profitable.

No Military Value

As for the suspicion of a military objective, he said that big airships were not of military value in Europe where Germany is surrounded by nations possessing large fleets of fast airplanes; that his plans contemplated maintaining a reserve of helium in Germany of only one million cubic feet; and that this quantity would not be of any real military value due to the rate of loss of the gas in airship or balloon operations.

Following Dr. Eckener officials from both the United States Bureau of Mines and the United States Navy Department favored making the United States supply of helium available to Germany for merchant airships. John W. Finch, chief of the Bureau of Mines, held that America's supply would be sufficient for at least 180 years, even if the annual production were doubled. By the end of that period he was confident either that new supplies of helium would be discovered or that a substitute would have been found. He could think of no better use for this natural resource than to aid world transportation in airships.

Naval Officers Views

Naval officers discounted any concealed military purpose behind the German request. One estimated that the equipment to store a million cubic feet would cost $100,000. He agreed that this amount would be of no great military value to any European country and added that the United States could easily ascertain whether any foreign purchaser were diverting helium for forbidden military uses.

In other words, the official testimony of informed Government officials is unanimously in favor of letting Germany use American helium in its airships. Nevertheless an underground opposition is noticeable and the suspicion grows among observers that there is a concealed disposition to prevent Germany obtaining the necessary quantity if any excuse can be found which would stand up in public print. So far it is proving difficult to discover any such excuse.

Dr. Eckener was apparently conscious of the undercover campaign which is developing against him when he appeared before the Senate committee. He devoted most of his time to points raised by the opposition regarding the alleged impossibility of operating big airships profitably with helium and the suspicion of a military objective. In concluding he said that without the assistance of American helium "the continuation of our operations would be, as matters stand at present, impossible" and pointed out that the new German ship will be completed in September of this year and ready to resume trans-Atlantic aviation the next spring if in the meantime Congress, by "early action" makes helium available.

Two Crew Members Fail To Fix Cause of Crash

LAKEHURST, N. J., May 26 (AP)—The chief electrician of the Hindenberg, Philip Lenz, cried today as he described to the Commerce Department investigating board the last moments of the great German zeppelin.

It was to hear Mr. Lenz and Herbert Dowe, assistant to the chief radio officer of the dirigible, that the investigators held a session at the hospital where both men are patients.

He was in the switch room forward, Mr. Lenz said, when the disaster began. The switchboard before him showed no circuit breaking and no fuses blown, he related, when he suddenly saw the reflection of the fire. He tried to get out but the door jammed, trapping him. It became hotter and hotter, he said, and flames started to come down from the top. He grabbed up a metal cover and held it between himself and the fire like a shield.

Mr. Dowe reported no radio messages were sent during landing operations and he noticed no electrical phenomenon during the voyage. His first warning, he said, was a sound "like tearing metal" followed by a shock or shudder of the ship. Then he saw reflections of light on the ground.

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President's Curbs on Child Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 26—President Roosevelt's child labor law is considered a conservative measure here. His recommendations came as something of a shock to officials of the United States Children's Bureau who had been planning a more far-reaching measure.

Child labor provisions of the newly-drafted Fair Labor Standards Act, proposed by the President, would bar from interstate commerce any goods on which children under 16 had worked. In hazardous occupations this age limit would be raised to 18.

Officials of the children's bureau estimate that only about one-fourth of the children under 16 employed in the United States will be covered. The other three-fourths work in non-manufacturing and agricultural industries and cannot be reached by the interstate power of Congress.

Follows Prison Law

The President's proposal, on the other hand, is patterned after the prison-goods measure recently upheld by the Supreme Court.

Under the law drafted by the Children's Bureau, children could not be employed anywhere in a plant. Under the President's plan they could not be employed on the specific product which is to be shipped

A second part of the Fair Labor Standards Act divests goods shipped in interstate commerce from their interstate character after they have passed into another state. Thus they become subject to the laws of that state. Before this section of the act can become effective states will have to pass laws forbidding the sale of child-made goods. At the present time only Missouri and Vermont have such laws.

The Children's Bureau had already gone on record in favor of a more stringent bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky. It, too, would rely on the power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce but it would attempt to control the work of children in all factories manufacturing goods for interstate shipment whether or not they actually worked on the goods in question.

Under the President's plan, a factory could hire a 14-year old office boy provided he did not actually work on the goods shipped across state lines. Under the Barkley Bill, it could not.

Senator Barkley modeled his bill after the first Federal Child Labor Law, declared unconstitutional by a 5 to 4 decision of the Supreme Court 20 years ago. In the light of recent decisions, he was willing to take a chance that the court would reverse itself.

Identification Marks Sought

The President's proposal is based on the same general principle as the Wheeler-Johnson Bill and the Clark Bill which have already been introduced in Congress. Both of these measures would subject goods produced by child labor, when transported in interstate commerce, to the local law of the state of delivery, as though the goods were produced there. Also, they both provide for the identification of child-produced goods by requiring them to be marked clearly as a condition of transportation.

Both these bills have been publicly criticized by the Children's Bureau.

Another disappointment to bureau officials was the failure of the President to mention the necessity for continued work for the Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution which still lacks the vote of eight states before it is ratified. In advocating a new child labor law, bureau officials made it clear that they were not in any way deserting the drive for the more far-reaching power to regulate the labor of children provided in the amendment.

Penalty Proposed In Law on Working Hours for Women

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., May 26—A bill designed to strengthen the law to protect women in industry was placed before the Assembly today after having been rushed through the Senate last night. It would implement the act of 1923, regulating working hours for women, which has been without penalty during all the years it has been on the statute books. The new measure would impose a fine of not less than $25, or more than $50 for the first violation and not less than $50 nor more than $200 for repeated offenses.

It also would prohibit the employment of women between midnight and 7 o'clock in the morning, while the old law places this prohibition between 10 o'clock at night and 6 o'clock in the morning.

Concurrence with the final Assembly in the change in working hours is required; and if approved, the measure will go to Gov. Harold G. Hoffman for his signature or veto.

Based upon demands by a delegation of gasoline dealers asking relief from what they call a ruinous price war in New Jersey, two bills, one of which would provide for the appointment of a state board for the regulation of gasoline sales, and the other for the fixing of gasoline prices, will be before the Senate when it returns to work on Friday, having been reported out of committee yesterday.

They Once Were Door Stops

Pan Pacific Press Bureau

Mikahala Hawkins **Kenneth Emory**

Bishop Museum Staff Members Sort Articles of Ancient Hawaii Found in Modern American Homes on Island of Maui

Mussolini Quoted Willing to Talk Arms Limitation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 26—Benito Mussolini's interview yesterday, stating that Italy is ready to stop rearming and will sign a limitation pact, is taken with great seriousness in official Italian circles here.

The Duce's offer, contained in an interview given exclusively to William Philip Simms of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, is interpreted to be a pacific gesture toward Great Britain.

Notification of the seriousness of the interview had apparently been cabled to the Italian Embassy here.

Premier Mussolini began with the now familiar suggestion that President Roosevelt call a conference for the limitation of armaments. But this concrete point was regarded as secondary to the basic viewpoint he adopted.

"Italy would back such an arms limitation move to the utmost," the Duce said, in a quotation which apparently was authorized before it went on the cables, "and all the other powers would come in, too. They would have to.

Can't Keep Up Race

None of them can long keep up the pace they are now going, and they know it. To do so, would mean that the world would wind up in war, or in economic collapse with armies of jobless, perhaps in revolt; nobody can foresee what.

"And Italy wants peace. She needs peace for a long time in which to develop the resources now at her command. (A reference to Ethiopia.)

"I am not speaking of disarmament, but of arms limitation. Disarmament is impossible at this stage.

"Nor am I speaking of arms reduction. Already the situation has developed to a point where even that is now out of the question.

"But limitation in the future is a perfectly feasible, practicable thing. And when I say the future I do not mean some vague, distant time ahead but the very near future."

Feel Britain's Program

From this interview, it is deduced that the effects of the British rearmament program are being felt in Italy, as in Germany and other countries. However, the Italian authorities are confident of their ability to maintain Mediterranean parity with Great Britain—that is, Italian naval, military and air forces would be as large as that part of the British forces which could be spared for Mediterranean duty.

Therefore, it is the Italian view that the time has come to call a halt at this point of stability. They would like an arms pact which balances Italian armed strength off against an equivalent British amount in the Mediterranean. That is the suggestion behind Premier Mussolini's words.

Combined with the recent statement of Adolf Hitler to George Lansbury, British Laborite, indicating Germany's willingness to enter an armaments conference called by President Roosevelt, the viewpoint of the authoritarian nations is now clear.

Both Feel Pinch

Both Germany and Italy, by these statements, indicate that the effects of the armaments race are beginning to pinch, and that they are willing to talk limitation seriously. Rather than make a direct appeal to Great Britain, both turn their faces toward Washington and urge that President Roosevelt "call a conference."

But in diplomatic circles it is assumed that Great Britain is by no means ready to call a halt at this stage. London wishes its rearmament to place it in a dominant position, from which—with its allies—it can negotiate a more favorable agreement than would now be possible.

The word from Downing Street that apparently comes to Washington—via Norman H. Davis and other sources—is to wait.

And President Roosevelt, on his own responsibility, does not wish to call a conference until he feels that the basis for agreement has been worked out.

Pioneer Air Route Dropped

SEATTLE, Wash., May 26 (AP)—Postmaster George S. Starr announced May 24 discontinuance June 30 of the Seattle-Victoria, B. C., air mail route as an economy measure. It was the first international air mail route established by the United States and was instituted Oct. 15, 1920.

New Homes Yield Historical Relics Of Ancient Hawaii

HONOLULU—If you want to collect ancient Hawaiian objects and historical relics you do not have to follow primitive trails and excavate ancient living sites—you can do just as well in modern American living rooms and parlors. That is the inference drawn from the acquisition of one of the largest collections of ancient Hawaiian articles in existence, which has found its way into Honolulu's famous Bishop Museum.

Collectors who were successful in locating and bringing back for cataloguing scores of stone adzes, poi pounders, weapons and fishing articles employed by the primitive Hawaiians did much of their exploring in homes that possess radios, electric ice boxes and curling irons.

The quest was confined to the island of Maui, second largest island in the territory of Hawaii and it met with so much success that museum officials are engaged in selecting the best specimens of the lot for indexing instead of indexing them all.

The relics had been picked up here and there by residents of the island over a period of years during hiking and fishing trips which took them through ancient fishing settlements, battlefields and living sites. Some were found being used as door-stops, paper weights and objects for interior decorations. The collectors obtained some as gifts and bought others.

Schacht Says Reich Ready To End Economic Isolation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, May 26—Presenting Germany's participation in the Paris Exposition as evidence that "the Reich does not desire economic isolation, but wants to resume its normal, active part in international commerce," Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, the Reich's Minister for Economics, today inaugurated the German Pavilion at the French world fair.

This is the first time that National Socialist Germany has participated in an international exposition, Dr. Schacht emphasized. Speaking expressly as Reichsführer Hitler's representative in a great hall of monumental yet impressive proportions, before a distinguished gathering of French Cabinet ministers and diplomatists, he formally opened the German Pavilion, which he termed the "expression of the Reich's sincere attachment to peace."

Dr. Schacht's conversations with French statesmen began yesterday when Premier Blum was a guest at dinner in the German Embassy. In a statement to the press Dr. Schacht declared that these talks would be confined to economic and financial problems and particularly to the Franco-German trade agreement now pending. But he acknowledged that "unfortunately politics dominate economics, which must adapt themselves as best they can. That is what we are trying to do in Germany. But we consider that freer and more international economics would be infinitely preferable to the methods of today."

Germany is asking for a reduction in the interest rates on the Dawes and Young Loans, Dr. Schacht said. If such a reduction could be obtained the Reich might be able to buy more manufactured goods from France, he hinted.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. Schedules containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

New York

Albany—Mondays to Fridays, inc., WABY, 1370kc.

Saskatchewan's Gas Well

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LLOYDMINSTER, Sask. — Saskatchewan's first major gas well came into existence recently with a pressure estimated at 6,000,000 feet daily. The "blowing-in" of the well immediately renewed discussions of bringing gas lines to Saskatoon, Regina and Moose Jaw, the three major cities of the Province.

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kinds of spice-flavored, colorful sticks of best quality jellie candy, sugar-sprinkled. Delicious and wholesome. In cellophane-wrapped packages at most candy counters.
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■ Wherever you intend to go for that Decoration Day Week End...whatever you intend to do it will pay you to wend your way to Howard before you go away. This year we have developed a series of fine summer fabrics...that are definitely designed to permit cooling air to circulate through the pores of the fabric. And remember, too, that comfort is not the *only* virtue of Howard Summer Suits... they are carefully tailored to retain their smart style despite wear and weather. Howard Icy-Spun Tropical Worsteds... Icy-Spun Tweeds... Breeze Cloth Suits...and Gabardines are sure to give delight every warm day and night.

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$22.50 ALL ONE PRICE
No Charge for Alterations

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Smart styling and clever fabric weaving distinguish these sport coats. Colorful pattern effects. . $12.75

SPORT SLACKS
You'll need a pair or two of these to wear with your sport coat. An unusual selection of patterns. . . $6.00

BREEZE CLOTH SUITS
As refreshing as a dip in the ocean... single and double breasted models in white, blue, brown and grey...plain colors and neat patterns. Coat and trousers. . $12.75

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500 SEVENTH AVE.. N.W. Cor. 37th St.
972 THIRD AVE.. N.W. Cor. 58th St.
149 E. 125th ST.... Near Third Ave.
101 W. 125th ST... Near Lenox Ave.
2821 THIRD AVE..... Near 148th St.
254 E. FORD'M RD.. Nr. Valentine Ave.
17 CORTLAN'T ST.. Bet. B'way & Church
100 DELANCEY ST.. N.E. Cor. Ludlow St.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
320 CENTRAL AVENUE
Corner Griffith Street

NEWARK, N. J.
82 MARKET STREET
S. W. Cor. Washington Street

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
1215 MARKET STREET
1511 CHESTNUT STREET

BROOKLYN
75 FLATBUSH AVE.. 1 blk. fr. Atlantic Ave. Sub. Sta.
671 BROADWAY.. Cor. Man. Ave.
350 FULTON ST... Cor. Pearl St.
55-45 MYRTLE AV.. Cor. Putn'm Ave. (Ridgewood, Qns.)
1558 PITKIN AVE.... Bet. Herzl and Douglass Sts.
1772 PITKIN AVE.. Cor. Watkins St.

JAMAICA, L. I.
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SYRACUSE, N. Y.
352 SOUTH SALINA STREET
Two Doors North of Loew's State Theatre

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233 FIFTH AVENUE
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WORCESTER, MASS.
104 FRONT STREET
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An international favorite this time! Navy or black net scrolled with white embroidery does things for suntanned skins with its dazzlingly white bengaline collar and cuffs.

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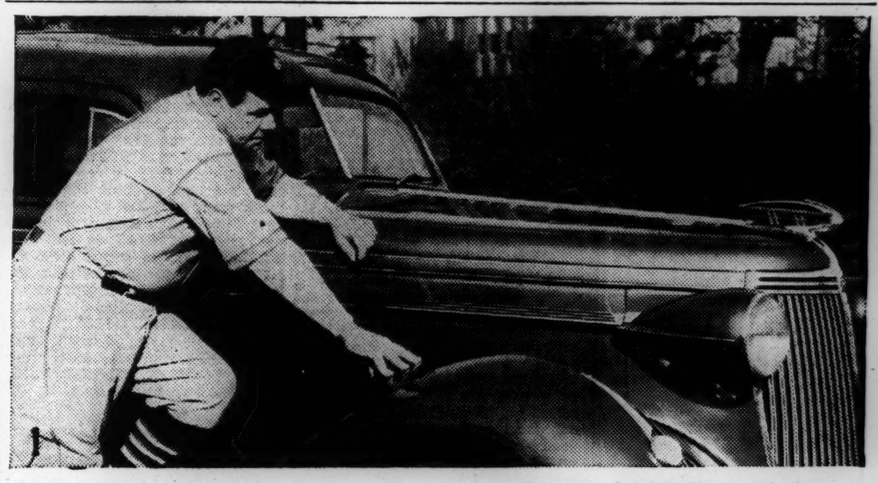
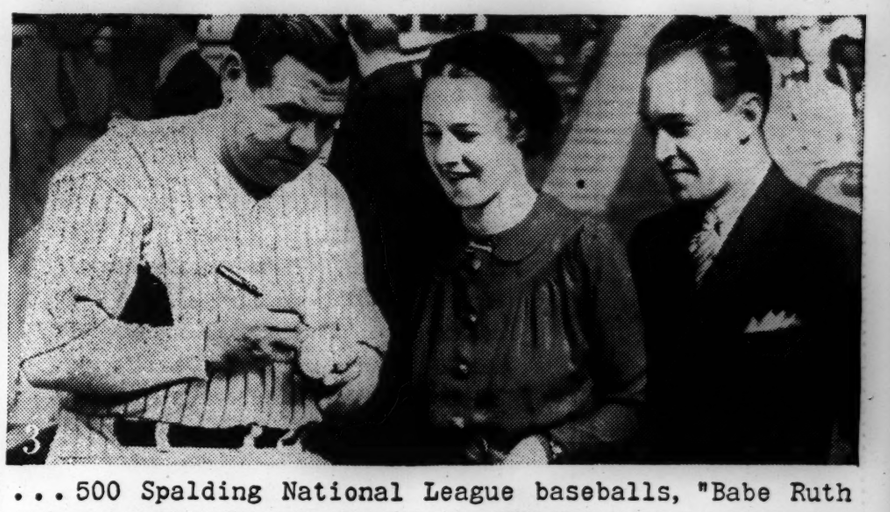


Babe Ruth inspects one of the handsome 1937 Nash Ambassador Eight sedans which Sinclair is giving away every week absolutely free in its Babe Ruth Baseball Contest. Other prizes each week include...

...20 RCA Victor 6-tube auto radios featured in radio broadcasts by John B. Kennedy and orchestra leader Frank Black. Additional weekly prizes are...



...500 Spalding National League baseballs, "Babe Ruth autographed". Tune in Babe Ruth, CBS, Wednesday and Friday nights for details. Also...

...drive in to your nearby Sinclair dealer's for a free weekly entry blank. No purchases are required. P.S. You'll feel safer if your car is Sinclair-ized for summer now.

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SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN
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Special $2
Cheer up these bright, colorful, printed cotton housecoats — pre-shrunk and Sanforized in guaranteed fast colors. You'll want a couple for dainty, summer lounging. Multi-color prints on light grounds—sizes 14, 16, 18, 20.
Negligees—second floor
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Summer Classic
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8.95
One of our most becoming hot-weather washables . . . made of an interesting new ribbed synthetic crepe that looks cool, washes marvelously. Two-tone scarf included. White, yellow or aqua, in sizes 38 to 42.
Mail and Phone Orders Filled
Call COurt 3300
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Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Television Progress Marked In California and England

News in Radio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

High-definition television all but 'stole the show" at the recent open house staged in Pasadena, by the California Institute of Technology

Amid exhibits of ultra-high voltage, X-ray, and the 200-inch reflector for the Palomar telescope, the television reception program attracted 2500 "lookers-in" during the two-day affair during which 74 separate showings of newsreel shorts were received at 10-minute intervals from Don Lee Broadcasting Company 10½ miles away in Los Angeles.

Dr. Carl D. Anderson, recent Nobel prize winner for his physics research, shared the attention with his positron exhibit. He played host to Harry Lubcke, Don Lee television director, who supervised the transmissions.

The "high-definition" images were flashed onto a screen 6½ by 7¼ inches 24 times a second. Cathode rays, "scanning" the transmitted film reels painted the images with 300 horizontal lines on the inside of the butt of a large cathode tube, which forms the viewing screen.

The feat was considered an outstanding achievement because the ultra-short waves, which travel like light, had to bend around three natural objects in coming from the W6XAO transmitter. Two of the hills were 0.2 of a mile thick, each, and the third was 0.6 of a mile. The transmitter's antenna is 205 feet above the ground and the receiver's was 86 feet above the local laboratory.

Coronation Televising

Televising of a coronation procession for the first time and the first radiocasting of the actual ceremony was voted a success in Britain. Roughly some 50,000 televiewers saw a portion of the great cavalcade. Their first view was as it wound its way along the curved road toward Hyde Park Corner. Then they saw close-ups of Queen Mary and the two little Princesses from a distance of only 7 or 8 feet, and then close-ups of King George and Queen Elizabeth in their great coach of state. Finally they could watch the procession as it approached the arch leading to Constitution Hill.

The close-up pictures were even better than the general view of the procession which was somewhat marred by rain. Television at present demands the brightest light for good results, but those close-ups well repaid the enormous amount of trouble which the television engineers had taken

This is the first big "O. B." (outside broadcast) which the B. B. C. has been able to attempt. It was the first, too, away from the comforting proximity of the Alexandra Palace with all the control machinery, transmitting aerial, and so forth, close at hand. A few short trials had been made, but that was all.

As there was no co-axial cable between Hyde Park Corner and Alexandra Palace, a control room had to be provided in a large motor-coach. This was equipped with both vision and sound apparatus and the televised picture could be seen on the cathode-ray tube fitted over the driver's head. The coach was connected by three multiple cables to the three Emitron pickup cameras. Reports of good reception came from places 40, 50, and even 70 miles away.

The radiocasting of the coronation ceremony and the subsequent procession was a triumph of organization. Never for a moment was there a hitch or a hiatus as one announcer after another took up the story. Often the cheers told their own story and the voices of the announcers were heard only when description was necessary. From countries all over the world reports poured into the B. B. C. telling of excellent reception; from America, Canada, the Arctic Circle, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Japan, India, and from cities all over Europe the story was the same.

High Power for Canada

Work on what may be Canada's most powerful radiocast station is to begin at once at Hornby, Ont., about 30 miles from Toronto, Hamilton and Guelph, it has been announced by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. This station will have the call CRCT.

The new CRCT, which will occupy the same spot on the dial as the present call, 840 kilocycles, will have 50,000 watts power. Its coverage is expected to extend from Windsor, Ont., to the Ottawa valley and well into the United States. CKY, Winnipeg, on 15,000 watts, is at present the highest powered Canadian station. CFRB, Toronto, is Ontario's most powerful transmitter. Fifty thousand watts is the typical power of present American high-powered radiocasters.

Soviets Order Television

Scophony, British television system, which has successfully produced pictures 22 by 24 inches, comparable in quality with home movies, has just been given its first important commercial order from Soviet Russia, it is learned.

After a recent visit of a Soviet technical delegation to Scophony's laboratories, the Soviet Government placed an order for television and transmitting and receiving equipment for installation in the first Soviet television station, which is being erected in Moscow.

Scophony equipment to go to Russia will include a transmitter with vision and sound amplifiers, synchronizing signal generator, and two types of Scophony receivers, one giving a picture 22 by 24 inches for home reception and another giving a picture five by four feet for public showing.

On the large screen the picture quality is excellent so that viewers can see remarkable shots of sporting crowd scenes, athletic matches, stage performances or films. Work is going forward on receivers to produce even larger pictures. It is not beyond possibility that theater-size pictures may be produced in the near future.

Your Butler Man Offers

Special Sale
HEINZ
KETCHUP
LARGE 14-OZ. BOTTLE
16c
On Sale at All Stores
Butler's
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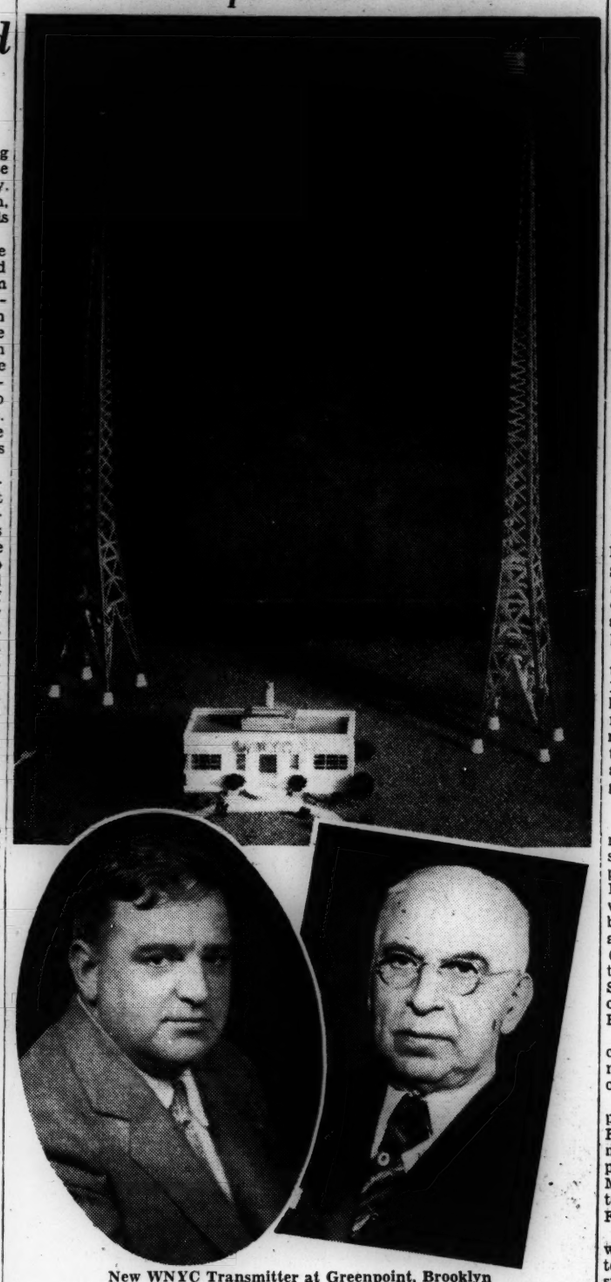

New WNYC Transmitter at Greenpoint, Brooklyn
Mayor F. H. LaGuardia Commissioner F. J. Kracke

Pooling Urged to Aid Theater

(Continued From Page 1)

general sentiment was that new ways to modernize the theater would develop as a result of the ideas advanced at this conference.

Blanche Yurka, actress, would like to see established in the United States an annual speech Olympiad, similar to the Oxford verse contest held in England.

Jasper Deeter, 11 years manager of the Hedgerow Repertory Theater in Moylan-Rose Valley, Penna., warned his hearers that in considering repertory proposals they must remember that pursuit of personal success, and yielding to the temptation of keeping one play on for a run will prove the undoing of any repertory company.

Shaw's "Misalliance," just now, is in rehearsal for its seventh re-entry into the Hedgerow Theater. Mr. Deeter's address received perhaps the heartiest applause of the afternoon, a tribute to the survival of the Hedgerow.

Reporter vs. Critic

At the luncheon loudest handclapping greeted a repetition by Brock Pemberton of his proposal of Monday that the managers seek from newspaper publishers the option of having plays given a reporting notice when the producer felt that an offering was not of a nature calling for critical analysis. A largely professional audience plainly indicated that their majority sentiment was to the effect that but for critical assaults upon fair to middling theatrical offerings they would have a better chance of surviving.

Burns Mantle, dramatic critic for the Daily News, and John Anderson, dramatic critic for the New York Evening Journal, spoke for their professions, arguing that the new type of reviewing which has displaced the critical essay that flourished in an earlier day was a reflection of changed types of plays and of a demand for reader interest in modern newspapers. Both opposed Mr. Pemberton's proposal as being journalistically unjustifiable.

Joseph Wood Krutch, dramatic critic for the Nation, described in a detached vein his attitude toward criticism as a cultural and expressive function. He denied that critics are hard to please. Rather do they see so many more poor shows that the general theatergoer that their judgment may well tend to be lower than that of the public. A final word was given to Mr. Anderson, who maintained that the critic's job was "to guide the public to the theater and keep alive an interest in it." He charged the producers have high rentals to blame, not adverse critical notices, for being unable to carry on with plays that do not show an immmediate profit.

Frank Crowninshield, who was a steadily ironic chairman, remarked that the luncheon discussion could well end upon a note of condemnation for the realtors.

The "masked playwright," who, it was announced, would criticize the critics, did not show himself.

Comfort of Playgoers

Various technical departments were heard in demands for larger co-operation from the producers and scenic director. Air conditioning and acoustical experts told what was needed for the comfort of playgoers in the way of modernizing playhouses, Jo Mielziner, scene designer, declared that there should be some central clearing house for the supply of adequate lighting equipment that would avoid present wastes in costly duplications and needless cartage, advertising men asserted the theater's publicising methods could well emulate the motion picture methods of giving prospective customers an idea of the sort of entertainment they offered.

Theresa Helburn, a director of the Theater Guild, asserted that 90 per cent of the people in the United States would never know that such a thing as acting would be lost if legitimate theaters all closed. These people have been trained by the screen to be personality conscious, she maintained, and there is nothing done in the entirely different medium of the screen to give film audiences enlightenment as to the nature of acting as it is known in the theater. She defined a screen player as a maker of mosaics, since only brief scenes are required of the player, to be put together by the film cutter. The stage player, on the other hand, was like a sculptor, who must work on a statue as a whole, and keep the parts at all times in relation to the whole. She asserted that conditions are against the possibility of establishing a repertory theater in New York that would survive, but such enterprises might well find a place in smaller cities.

Chance for Youth

Lita Prall, a Norwegian actress in New York to study American acting and stage direction, pleaded for greater consideration of youth in the theater, both as to security and as to opportunities for training. Norwegian theaters, she said, offered contracts for 12 months' employment a year, which included a six weeks' vacation period.

Young men and women asked for larger opportunities for a hearing and a training in the New York theaters. Charles Coburn, actor-manager, spoke of the educational and cultural value of drama festivals and studies now being carried out in colleges and universities and schools throughout the United States.

Theodore Mitchell, president of the Association of Theatrical Agents, Managers and Treasurers, advocated a modest series of touring units, chosen by a committee of a group of producers and the other affiliates of the theater, whose auspices would be a guarantee of the worth of the entertainment to be supplied, to be sent to chosen key points of the country to test how far the road could be started on its rejuvenation.

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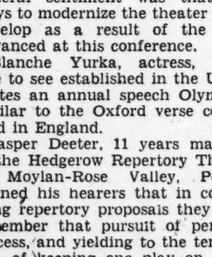

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WNYC Showing What City-Owned Station Can Do

With Monitor Newscasters

NEW YORK — Though the history of Radio Station WNYC, the official voice of the City of New York goes back 13 years, its influence on public opinion and public entertainment made itself undeniably felt in January, 1934.

Earlier, Mayor F. H. LaGuardia publicly declared his intention to abandon WNYC unless he could make the station an asset to the city. Whereupon, he appointed Dr. Seymour N. Siegel, director of the program division of WNYC, to develop whatever extant opportunities were offered him.

Spurred on by the inspiration of the Mayor, himself a music lover, and encouraged by Frederick J. H. Kracke, Commissioner of Plant and Structures, under whose personal supervision the city radio station operates, Dr. Siegel completely altered the general make-up of its programs.

Today, due largely to the help of the WPA for its quality programs, Mayor LaGuardia is now wholeheartedly back of WNYC. The Mayor now has faith that WNYC can do much good in publicizing advice from the police, fire, health, sanitation, and other departments of the city government for its citizenry.

Akin to British Plan

As the chief exponent of government-owned and controlled radio stations in this country, WNYC's policy is closely akin to that of the British Broadcasting Corporation, which itself is a semi-government bureau. This station originally operated on a wavelength of 526 meters (570 kilocycles), using 500 watts full time. Its first plant was bought in South America and installed on top of the Municipal Building at Park Row, on July 8, 1924.

Five years later (July, 1929), the city, keeping pace with improved radiocasting, completely replaced its original equipment.

As part of the great expansion program of WNYC, the Mayor in February of 1936 approved the removal and modernization of the present transmitting station at the Municipal Building, New York City, to the site of the old Greenpoint Ferry Terminal in Brooklyn.

In April, a small army of WPA workers did the initial work, and today two four-legged galvanized steel structures rising 304 feet in the air are ready to send the voice of WNYC around the world. Each one of these towers resembles the famous Eiffel Tower of France. The modernized equipment is now located in a brick stucco building, and when the landscaping is completed it will add a distinctive touch to Greenpoint, a great industrial section of Brooklyn. Plans include a gas-driven generator to furnish power in case electric service is disrupted.

While the work on the new transmitting home is being finished, new spherical microphones are being acquired at the studios as well as the latest type of speech amplifiers and frequency monitors. The power will remain at 1000 watts, though Commissioner Kracke has also indicated the desirability of a 5000-watt station to smooth out spots where reception is below normal and to overcome interference from other stations on adjacent channels.

New Studios

To keep pace with the technical improvements, plans have been approved for new studios, which, with the associated offices, will occupy most of the 25th floor of the Manhattan Municipal Building. Audiences will be cared for in adjacent rooms, from which radiocasts may be viewed through glass walls. Ceremonies formally opening the new transmitter at Greenpoint and the new studios will probably take place this fall.

While WNYC is being completed, its programs have been sent out from its auxiliary station, located in the Brooklyn Technical High School, Fort Greene Place and De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn. The technical phase of the work at WNYC is under Isaac Brimberg, chief radio engineer.

In the field of symphonic music "New York City's Own Station" made its influence particularly felt. These musical activities are comparable with similar programs transmitted by the large commercial networks.

In the modernization program of WNYC, Monitor news was selected first by Director Siegel because of his belief that its news could be relied upon and because of its "orderly and unbiased presentation of world-wide news."

"The Monitor Views the News" started over WNYC in December, 1935. It is now heard at 7:45 a. m. week days.

This is article No. 81 in the series. The next will appear on Friday, May 28.

Source of Motor Fuel Alcohol Hinted in Cane Sugar Waste

DETROIT, May 26 (AP)—Possibility of salvaging cane tops as a source of raw material for motor fuel alcohol has caused Louisiana cane sugar producers to test potential value of waste organic matter, Dr. W. L. Owen, Baton Rouge consulting bacteriologist, told the Farm Chemurgic Council last night.

Louisiana alone, Dr. Owen said, is producing and annually destroying approximately 1,000,000 tons of cane tops, containing approximately 600,000 tons of available juice and 40,000 tons of fermentable sugars.

"The volume of motor fuel that this waste represents," Dr. Owens said, "in its potentialities, brings us to 5,820,000 gallons. With a 10 per cent blend of alcohol as a motor fuel this amount of aclohol would suffice for two and a half months' supply for every Louisiana motorist.

"We cannot overemphasize the importance of this cane top salvaging program in the economy of cane sugar production in the United States, especially in Louisiana."

Now "Waste Conscious"

Discussing the farm chemurgic movement, Dr. Owen declared it had already "more than fulfilled its expectations, and the reasons for its existence, but in my estimation it would have more than vindicated the purposes of its founders had it done nothing else than to make us 'waste conscious' and to arouse sufficient curiosity in our minds to lead us to make a serious appraisal of the wealth of potentialities in our farm wastes."

E. F. Johnson, St. Louis, a member of the soybean committee of the Farm Chemurgic Council, submitted a report showing that processors of soybeans now have facilities to handle almost twice the volume of beans grown last year.

A mantle and skirt of cellllosic material, to be worn by fruit and nut trees, which would bar unfriendly insects and keep frost from taking its toll of buds and blossoms, was described last night by William J. Hale, research consultant of Midland, Mich.

Skirt Perforated

The skirt of this arboreal garment, Dr Hale said, is perforated to permit free access of air and bees but not moths. Cellulosic material, he explained, is permeable to light which permits normal growth of leaf and fruit.

"Our fruit and nut trees," he said, "have suffered much through unseasonable climatic conditions and attacks by insects. The study and application of insecticides has remedied the latter somewhat, but almost nothing has been accomplished toward driving off Jack Frost.

"This spring we witnessed the destruction of over half of our tung tree buds on the Gulf Coast and most of the peach tree blossoms in Georgia. A tremendous loss in the orange crop in California was recorded in spite of extensive resort to old-fashioned smudge pots, which at best are unreliable and filthy."

Spray Protects Buds

To combat freezing of buds on a dressed-up tree, Dr. Hale explained, chemists have devised a spray which forms a temporary film over the perforations, thus sealing the garment and resulting in temperatures from 5 to 20 degrees warmer inside than outside. In due time the film disappears and the respiration of the tree is restored to normal.

The garment itself is weather resistant, he said, and added that a garment for a single peach tree will not cost more than 10 cents.

Need for developing American agricultural production of vegetable oil producing culture was emphasized by Williams Haynes, publisher of Chemical Industries, New Haven, Conn. He declared that American manufacturers this year will pay foreign producers $112,000,000 for vegetable oils which might well go to American farmers.

Increased production of tung oil, perilla, soy bean, chia, now imported from Mexico, and pinewood oil, or tall oil, as it is known in Europe, is needed to meet domestic requirements, he asserted.

Six Boy Scout Heroes Honored in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 26—Six names are today added to the hero rolls of the Boy Scouts of America following the bestowal of three Gold Honor Medals and three Certificates of Heroism to members of the organization by Daniel Carter Beard, National Scout Commissioner and chairman of the Court of Honor, here last night. Each award is for life-saving.

The Gold Honor Medals went to Michael Ronzetti of Elmhurst, L. I., Miles Manson of Rouseville, Penn., and Arthur McInnis of Sulphur, La., each of whom rescued two persons from drowning.

Winners of the Certificates of Heroism are Richard Turnamian of West New York, N. J., Don Max Wingerd of Bellevue, Penna., and Fred Eaddy Jr., of Florence, S. C.

Mr. Beard also announced the award of the 1937 Veterans of Foreign Wars Scholarship to Scout Morrill Vittum, of Haverhill, Mass. The scholarship is awarded on the basis of character, scouting service and scholastic standing and, in addition, the recipient must have received an award for life-saving from the National Court of Honor.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Of High Rank—Achieved in Their Own Right

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Through the Editor's Window

'Can Women Rise High in Business?'—But They Have!

By Mellicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When we think of women who go to work we are likely to think of the ones we see in greatest numbers—the salesgirls in big stores, the typists and the factory girls. It is true that we are proud of these girls; they are doing a fine job of building up the public's acceptance of women in business. But it is important that our concept of women in business do not end there. Women are ranking high, even at the top, in an amazing number of fields (amazing considering the comparatively short time since they first seriously invaded them); and it should help us to have a greater respect for our own jobs, even small ones, if we take note of those who are high up.

The women's organization called Zonta International has an interesting custom which I find unfailingly inspirational. It is called Giving Classifications. Zonta, as you may know, bases its membership upon classifications in a way similar to Rotary or Kiwanis. Only one of a kind may be asked to join any one branch, and the carefully compiled list of "kinds" is made up of positions in the upper reaches. As in Rotary, then, it has as its members only proprietors, corporate officers or managers of some worthy and recognized business; executives with discretionary authority; local agents or branch representatives of some firm; or persons outstanding in some profession. Women at the top.

* * *

The other night at a suburban country club an inter-city meeting of Zonta was held, drawing clubs from all the cities and towns around. Because a newly organized club was on hand, the ceremony of Giving Classifications was included in the program. Beginning at the end of the first long table nearest the speakers' table, and going down the length of that table, around it, and along every table until all had been heard from, each member in turn arose, announced her name, her club, and her "classification," which in actual practice amounted to telling what her job is. Most of them, in addition to telling in what official capacity they served—as, say, business manager or editor or proprietor—gave also the name of the firm, which, while not actually part of the classification, added appreciably to the interest.

What outstanding work women are doing! And how the evidence piled up in that brief fifteen or twenty minutes it took to go up and down those long tables and back to the speakers' table! How I admired my fellow-women, carrying on all this executive work so ably and so naturally! There were among those who rose that night, proprietors of gift shops, children's-wear shops and bookshops, principals of public schools, heads of accounting departments, physicians, surgeons, artists, readers, deans, a concert pianist, a state legislator, editors, a tax statistician, a lecturer on international relations, professors, librarians, lawyers, social-work executives, research specialists, and the head of a city kindergarten system.

* * *

Among these women are, I happen to know, many with husbands, homes and children—fine well-cared-for and much loved children—not the neglected infants some of our more conservative men friends think the children of business and professional women always are. The conversation was spontaneously gay, highly interesting, full of ideas. Normal interests of both men and women, such as home, gardens, books, the business world, politics, and travel, were among the subjects eagerly and intelligently discussed by those up and down the table where I sat.

And yet this is only a small percentage of the number of such women who might be gathered in any metropolis. These are only a few Zonta clubs in one region. And Zonta, by the very nature of its membership, includes only a comparative few of the many available women of this sort in any region.

* * *

Do you see what I am getting at? We can afford to build up our concept of woman's contribution to the world of affairs. These women may be the cream, but they are not all the cream there is. And it seems to me that when we think of the contribution men make to a community, we think of the outstanding men, the cream. So next time you hear that women are—well, any of the disparaging things about women in business that we all hear on the radio, in conversation, or that we read in magazines—it may help to think of Zonta International rising, member by member, to Give Classifications.

A Regular Wednesday Feature

For the Men Of the Family

By A. Stanford Bridgland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

A man's wardrobe ranges from overcoats, formal and evening dress, to beach and swim wear. It is a mistake to visualize him changing from one jacket suit to another. When we consider topcoats for different purposes, variety in evening dress, the abundance of styles and materials for sport and relaxation, it will be seen that man does himself well sartorially. Yet it is often suggested that he is dull and drab, outshone by his volatile partner. True, he cannot boast such rich fabrics and glowing colors as his eighteenth century ancestors; but choice is remarkably wide in cut, color and design.

* * *

M. D. R. P. Competition

The Men's Dress Reform Party, however, remains dissatisfied with masculine modes, and is offering valuable prizes for fresh designs suitable for (a) office, professional or other vocational wear; (b) ceremonial or evening wear. Points will be awarded to styles that are practical, neat and attractive, in harmony with their purpose. Designs should be adaptable to temperatures and activities. The M. D. R. P. has in mind costumes conventional for business yet readily convertible, after business hours, into "rational" dress. Such a consummation can be achieved by convertible garments or by easily removed conventional clothes with rational garb as underwear. As one of the six judges appointed, I am looking forward to the competition.

* * *

Glimpses of the Great

I saw the King a short time ago in double-breasted overcoat of herringbone pattern, with three buttons a side, pockets on the slant, turn-back cuffs. He wore a derby hat and sported a choice rose in lapel. The young Duke of Norfolk, who was Earl Marshal at the Coronation, dresses quietly and somberly. His taste in clothes, like his office, is hereditary. I caught sight of him the other day in dark double-breasted overcoat, and umbrella over left arm. Earl Beatty is orthodox but stylish, and looked the glass of fashion as he left the City of London Register Office after his marriage. His morning coat was superb, buttoning over a white waistcoat with deep points; trousers of black worsted with white stripes. With white double collar and shirt went a black satin tie and pearl pin. He carried his black silk hat and umbrella in left hand, and chose a white carnation for his coat. An attractive study in black and white.

* * *

Seen at a Wedding

One is reminded that Lord Beatty's famous father preferred a morning coat with braided edges. Such a fashion was thought to be almost extinct, but shows signs of revival. Passing a fashionable church I took stock of a wedding party. The bridegroom, an officer in the Coldstream Guards, wore a fine example of the tail coat with braid; a black double-breasted waistcoat, white slip, black tie, double collar and gray trousers. The Marquess of Queensberry also adheres to such a style, accompanied by rather wide trousers and cloth-topped boots. He is a business man and, in the City, conforms to the custom of black jacket (in his case double-breasted), with dark gray waistcoat and trousers.

* * *

Spice of Contrast

Actors are interesting to watch, as it is part of their job to understand the nuances of dress. I know no one who takes more pains over his outfit than Sir Seymour Hicks. From hat to shoes every item bears the stamp of quality. A young aspirant to theatrical fame caught the eye in Bond Street. He had a light brown, double-breasted suit, with red overcheck pattern. Shirt and collar showed faint red and brown lines, tie diagonally striped with the same colors. Shoes were brown and buttonhole red. One danger lurked in such an ensemble—which a black homburg dissipated—the risk of too much affinity. The spice of contrast should always be present.

* * *

In Berkeley Street

Another suit and accessories claimed attention in Berkeley Street. The wearer carried himself well and without self-consciousness. Blue single-breasted jacket was clean about shoulders and collar, with a touch of extra width at front and back of arm which threw slight shadows. Sleeves hung nicely without superfluous creases. Fronts had but one button and the long lapels rolled softly. The jacket combined elegance with ease and possessed a well-bred appearance. Buff waistcoat, white collar and shirt, wine-colored tie and carnation, and black homburg completed the scheme. A few moments later I met an elderly Beau Brummel in soft mid-gray Chesterfield overcoat, light gray trousers, blue socks and gray shoes. To crown all was a jaunty hat—black soft felt with a flourish which beat Sir Walter Gilbey's by several lengths.

* * *

Harmonizing Slippers

Some men are as fastidious as women in matters of attire. The latest thing is to have slippers made to tone with dressing-gown and harmonize with bedroom color schemes. In an exclusive West End shop I saw lace net sports shirts and ties to match, in pastel shades. Collars were attached and breast pockets patched on.

Photo by White Studio

Fanny S. Sweeney, Who Has Her Own Company That Takes Down Convention Speeches and Discussions With Stenotypes

Whole Conventions Verbatim

Mrs. Sweeney's Stenotype Staff Does the Trick

By Marjorie Shuler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Close to the platform at many of the large conventions in the United States there is a little three-legged machine with a few keys like a small typewriter and a huge roll of paper on which every word that is said is clicked forth in symbols. And the chances are that the operator of the machine will be a calm, serene, gray-eyed woman who never is known to frown or be flurried no matter how late at night it may be, or how early in the morning after the late night.

Ask Mrs. Fanny Sweeney, president of the Master Reporting Company, how it is that she is able to click on so steadily in spite of interrupted conversations and cross-currents in debates and she will tell you that when she decided to graduate herself from being a stenographer to being a stenotypist she had to keep on with the old work by day in order to pay for a course in the new. And evenings were her only opportunity to work up speed on the stenotype. So she set up her little machine in the family living-room and recorded all the conversation.

When some one congratulates her today on her ability, Mrs. Sweeney says, "It all goes back to the evenings when my parents and the rest of the family were talking fast and were impolite enough to interrupt one another. They didn't realize it but they were helping me toward professional proficiency."

How She Kept It

Mrs. Sweeney is able to point out the qualities which have helped her to build a successful business, with her employees scurrying throughout the United States and even to many parts of Europe. She was just 15 with a brand new diploma from a secretarial school when she applied for her first job. The editor whom she approached was dubious about her youth and inexperience. Mrs. Sweeney in her turn was cheerily persistent, apparently confident in herself and she won the job. But she kept it by being conscious of the need to enlarge her slender vocabulary and to increase the speed with which she could set down accurately the cascades of polished English which poured so readily from her employer's lips. Her serene manner gave no hint of her concern and neither then or since has she acknowledged limitations in her chosen field. But every evening she sat up with a dictionary and never even now is she without a textbook on her desk and a library close at hand by which she constantly enlarges her knowledge.

Among the Hurdles

When she opened her first office of her own at the age of 18 she noticed that many transcribers turned in loose sheets, indifferently typed and with many erasures. She decided to establish standards. Every report going out from her office was in a neat, attractive binder, with meticulously even margins and no erasures.

She has had plenty of hurdles to jump. When she got her first job at reporting a convention and was sent to upstate New York the president of the organization was horrified to discover that she was a woman. At noon on that first day she was asked if she would mind being paid for the work already done and taking the train back to New York City. The job was to be turned over to the local court reporter to finish. But the local court reporter was busy. Mrs. Sweeney was the only one who could do the work and she kept the job. After the convention was over, the protesting president climbed down from the platform to tell her that it was the first convention of his salesmen in which there had been no scraps and no double entendre stories and that he was glad "a lady" had been present. She has continued to cover the conventions of that organization for 23 years.

While she is the head of her company Mrs. Sweeney continues to work as hard as her employees and some of the most difficult days in her business experience were at a Rotary convention in Georgia, when some extra sessions were called. Her staff was ample for the regular work but not for the extra meetings and there was no time to get additional workers from New York City. So the whole staff worked day and night in half-hour shifts, sleeping between times on a couple of reams of typewriter paper laid out on a hard board in the basement of the convention hall.

Without Business Jealousy

Members of Mrs. Sweeney's staff go literally everywhere. The same day may find one in the press department of a national broadcasting station, another taking testimony in an industrial arbitration in Washington, a third at a convention in Kansas City and a fourth at a Bar Association meeting in Los Angeles. Mrs. Sweeney organized her first office in New York City because the pressure of business was so great that she could not carry it alone. Her second branch in Cleveland was started because a friend discharged from military service was hunting work. And the Chicago and Washington offices came into being because Mrs. Sweeney wanted to give better opportunities to valued associates. Like other successful people Mrs. Sweeney is without business jealousy. She believes that there is opportunity enough and to spare for everyone who is genuinely qualified and that she has a responsibility for helping right persons achieve the opportunities which await them.

Kitchen Kinks

Non-Sticking Dumplings

In making dumplings I find that if I insert the spoon into the hot liquid each time, the dough never sticks to the spoon. It also makes the dumplings drop in better form.

(Miss) C. A. N., California

* * *

Badly Burned or Stained

An easy way to wash a bean pot or casserole which has become badly burned or stained is to put a handful of borax in it and fill with hot water. Let stand a short time, and it can be easily washed.

(Mrs.) N. P. H., Idaho

* * *

When Sauces Are Lumpy

If cream sauces or puddings become lumpy, I beat with an egg beater and all lumps disappear.

A la Venice

When hard-boiled eggs are to be added to a salad, I cut them with an egg slicer, first lengthwise and then crosswise. (I saw this done at a lunch counter in St. Mark's Square in Venice, Italy.)

(Mrs.) L. A. S., Connecticut

Farm Women Study Choric Speech

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ames, Iowa

Choirs that speak, an art that dates back to the days of the ancient Greeks, and which has been taken up by schools, colleges, and clubs throughout the United States, are a new venture of Iowa farm women.

"Choric speech," imitating the Greeks who spoke parts of their plays in mass choruses, is being studied as part of a reading and drama course offered by the extension service of Iowa State College for the first time this year.

The ancient art, common also among bards and minstrels of medieval Britain and which is apparent in the ceremonial chants of the American Indian, was taken up in England about 12 years ago and has since been spreading all over the world. Marjorie Gullan, founder of the London verse-speaking choir and the originator of the revival, defines choral speaking as an attempt by a group of people to solve the intentions of the poet.

Iowa women are finding that reading poetry aloud produces interesting shades of sound and rhythm not unlike music. They also find that for successful choric reading a knowledge of the poet's meaning, or interpretation, must precede the oral expression.

Training in choric reading is being given by Miss Zaneta Eager of the extension community development section. After concentrated work has been done on one selection, Miss Eager divides a group into two sections for antiphonal work—"light" and "dark" voices to give special tone effects, which compare with soprano and alto in singing. Use is also made of the solo speaking voice, supported by a chorus.

Group or choric reading is helping the women develop self-confidence and eventually their own powers of expression individually, Miss Eager said. It gives satisfaction both from group participation and from feeling musical rhythms and enjoying shades of sound and helps develop love and appreciation of the best in poetry.

Although developing an appreciation for poetry and a feeling for individual expression is a fundamental aim, the women's groups plan to use choric readings as an occasional program entertainment feature. Eugene Field's "Dutch Lullaby" and Tennyson's "Bugle Song" are among the popular selections.

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A. F. of L. Launches Counter Attack Against C. I. O.

(Continued From Page 1)

scriptive of the greater organization.

Meanwhile the C. I. O. is going ahead with the making of regional districts over the country, which may total 24. It is issuing local industrial charters to applying groups in any field and will establish a national department to co-ordinate these units.

Also the C. I. O. is issuing a charter to workers asking it in any plant regardless of whether there is a craft union of the A. F. of L. there, it is stated by C. I. O. officials. This is done, it is said, in the belief the majority of workers are entitled to organize and determine what type of labor union they want for themselves.

Ever since its initiation last summer in the metal trades, this policy has been encroaching on A. F. of L. unions, and now the A. F. of L. starts a counterattack.

The resurgence of the A. F. of L. is expected to shape into at least three phases. The federation will utilize the present wave of sentiment for organization among workers to bring as many as possible into A. F. of L. unions, thus strengthening itself. It will aid weak unions, like the Seamen's Union, which have been torn by factions, but serve as a barrier still to occupancy of their territory by opponents sympathetic to the C. I. O.

Whether the A. F. of L. can do much in areas of C. I. O. unions, such as coal, the larger part of the needle trades, oil, etc., is uncertain. A few C. I. O. organizations blanket their territory closely.

The federation probably will go into the automobile industry and into steel, it is said by officials.

"There are men in mass production industries appealing to the A. F. of L.," William Green, A. F. of L. president, informed delegates. "I have endeavored to maintain our standard of ethics and I've said no."

"The clock has struck, and we are going to give them a home in the A. F. of L. if they are willing to come."

Effort of A. F. of L. to go into the auto industry has been held back partially to avoid forceful clashes, leaders state.

Funds voted by the conference seem small for the work available. The regular per capita tax of the A. F. of L. is to be doubled. It was one cent a month, now it will be two. The extra cent might yield $25,000 a month. The A. F. of L.'s membership is about 2,500,000.

However, unions still in the A. F. of L., but favorable to the C. I. O., will not pay. Their number and strength is small. One doubtful group is the International Typograpical Union with 80,000 members, whose president, Charles P. Howard, is the C. I. O. secretary. His service in the C. I. O. is personal and his union is regarded as on the fence. Mr. Howard says he will recommend that members decline to pay the assessment.

His objection is that the money will be used for organizing policies unsuccessful in the past, and to provide a war chest to fight organization of workers accomplished under the C. I. O.

From his C. I. O. experience, he judges that a fund of $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 would be needed for organizing work desired by the A. F. of L. On the other hand, individual unions in the A. F. of L. are urged by the Cinicinnati conference to promote their own campaigns simultaneously.

The structural iron workers, for instance, though a small union, have appropriated $500,000 for organizing work. They reported winning back some losses to the C. I. O.

If various other unions with millions in their treasuries likewise go in heavily, the aggregate for organizing will eclipse the A. F. of L.'s modest allotment. For some time the federation has been scrimping, short of cash because of the failure of dues from unions going over to the C. I. O., forced to lay off some organizers and unable to help unions which need it.

Employers may have a good deal to do with the outcome of the labor war, it is remarked among union officials.

Under the National Labor Relations Act, employers must accept collective bargaining when employees demand it. Faced with a probable choice between the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. many employers, it is felt, may voluntarily resort to the A. F. of L.

This movement already is stirring. Various unions are trying to sell themselves to employers on the basis of the A. F. of L. being more conservative, and more likely to keep contracts.

The chief illustration of this came in the A. F. of L.'s recent solicitation of Henry Ford. Organizers of the federation profess hope of acceptance by Ford. The Administration at Washington, D. C., is anxious to see Ford organized, many labor men believe, because of his one-man stand against NRA. They believe Ford is going to be unionized either by the C. I. O. or the A. F. of L.

Further losses of national or international unions to the C. I. O. are expected. Among unions whose careers are being watched for possible transfer are the American Newspaper Guild, the furriers, the teachers, and the federation of state and local employees.

Harmony does not prevail in the C. I. O. camp, according to eastern observers here, who report conflict in the C. I. O. needle trades unions and feel Mr. Lewis has a large job in the handling of the communist question.

While the split apparently has become final, shreds of formality remain. Ostensibly the C. I. O. is still within the federation, but suspended. By this time such a conception has become paradoxical and absurd. Yet, labor men say, it probably has held back the C. I. O. from proclaiming a new federation dual or rival to the old. Each side has jockeyed for months to escape taking the onus of provoking the split.

As to causes of the division, Mr. Howard told the conference that it was the suspension of C. I. O. unions and their disbarment from the annual convention by the federation's executive council that brought on present conditions.

To the contrary, Mr. Green, tracing the break back three or four years and to other origins than industrial unionism, declared he knew the moment the C. I. O. was started it was intended to be a rival organization. He said every invitation to confer on peace had been spurned, and insisted the A. F. of L. was confronted with a minority walkout after the convention.

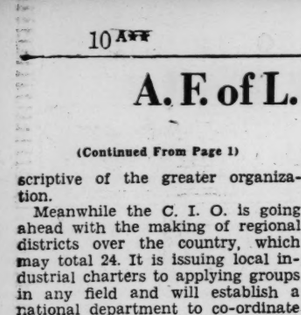
"The challenge will be met by the A. F. of L.," Mr. Green assured delegates.

Finishing with delegates on their feet, Mr. Green was applauded by a critic.

"There have been times I thought you were a little too easy," W. L. Hutcheson, president of the carpenters, largest union left in the federation, told him. "I am glad to hear you declare yourself. I am glad to accept the declaration of those who say there is a war on."

In order to help persuade Congress to amend the Wagner Act, the conference voted to ask local unions everywhere to appeal to senators and representatives for the amendment introduced by Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts. This would make it mandatory on the National Labor Relations Board to hold elections in plants by crafts when asked by craft groups.

The law at present leaves it to the board whether to consider craft unions or only the industrial union. The amendment would protect A. F. of L. units and potentialities, and hence is disliked by the C. I. O. According to federation executives, the measure is now lagging in Congress.



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Miners

(Continued from Page 1)

der the chairmanship of Mr. John Forster, who presided over the bus strike tribunal recently. It was noticed that when the parties left to the dispute the Mines Department today the leaders shook hands in a feeling of friendliness not seen since the first break between the rival unions 10 years ago. The previous antagnoism had come near to upsetting the whole British mining industry.

The first peace moves met with angry rebuffs. Only during the last week was there a change of sentiment and with it the first faint light of the possibility of peace.

The first noticeable reaction to the news of a provisional settlement has been the sharp advance in home rails on the exchange, railways being the chief carriers of coal.

It has been felt that the difficulties of the dispute have been magnified by the parties concerned and it is now stressed in labor circles that the success of the wage dispute and other negotiations in future must depend on the attitude in which the parties meet.

One of the greatest difficulties to settlement in the coal dispute has been a belief on the part of members of the Mine Workers' Federation that the Harworth strikers would be "victimized" 'ater, even if a general settlement were reached, by employers refusing to take them back.

Bill Establishing Labor Mediation Signed by Lehman

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., May 26—Laws which establish in New York state machinery to implement on an intrastate scale the federal industrial relations policy evolved under the New Deal were on the statute book today as Gov. Herbert H. Lehman signed the bill for a state board of mediation to seek voluntary settlement of threatened or existing labor disputes.

This is a supplemental body to the board which will effect the provisions of the New York Labor Relations Act, and was the Governor's conception as a medium for labor peace in the State. It will function as a branch of the State Labor Department beginning July 1, when five mediators, appointed by the Governor, will have authority to intervene in any labor dispute or threatened dispute to seek amicable and expeditious adjustment.

Compulsory Participation

The board may require participation of disputants in the mediatory procedure, but may not impose its decisions forcefully.

A $25 a day stipend is attached for members while on duty, the law carrying with it a $25,000 expense appropriation, but no member may figure in mediation efforts involving a concern in which he has a financial interest.

Governor Lehman voiced pleasure in signing the bill, declaring his own experience in labor mediation strengthened his belief the board would be "most effective in encouraging and maintaining industrial peace."

"I am confident," he said, 'that representatives of both employers and employees will co-operate with each other and the board to avoid, where possible, labor disputes which are costly to both parties and at the same time seriously affect the peace, order and prosperity of the community."

As the Governor passed the halfway mark in the 30-day period allotted him for consideration of 849 bills approved by the Legislature in the last 10 days of the 1937 session, he has set his signature to 241 and vetoed 49, leaving 95 to be acted upon before June 7.

Board Gets Pay Rise

Among measures latterly approved was one for a 150 per cent rise in the pay of members of the New York City Alcoholic Beverage Control Board. Instead of $1000, they will receive $2500 each.

The New York City Administration had lost a legislative point today, when the Governor ignored its protest against a bill lifting billboard restrictions from operations of the 1939 World's Fair Corporation and giving that body full authority not only over advertising sign and billboard contracts, but permitting the sale of alcoholic beverages on the fair grounds without reference to municipal regulations.

C. I. O. Move to Consolidate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 26—Formation by the Committee for Industrial Organization of a central trades and labor council, made up of its affiliated unions in New York City, was indicated here today following a conference between John L. Lewis, chairman, and local labor leaders whose unions have joined the industrial organization body. Such a council would be another direct challenge to the American Federation of Labor and would follow expulsion from the present federation-controlled central trades and labor council of unions affiliated with the Lewis organization.

Among these are some of the most powerful labor bodies in New York, including the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the United Textile Workers. Instructions calling for their expulsion from the New York Central Trades and Labor Council were voted by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor and officials of affiliated international unions in Cincinnati, Ohio, this week.

The proposal by C. I. O. leaders to form a rival central trades and labor council here was discussed when Mr. Lewis met with Allan Haywood, director of the C. I. O. campaign here, and other leaders at the St. Regis Hotel, yesterday indications were that as a result of this parley, the C. I. O. drive would be pushed with greater activity and that it would reach out to gather into its fold white collar workers along with other forms of labor.

A. F. of L. Drive Discounted

Leaders who attended the conference minimized the importance to their membership of the campaign to be undertaken by the A. F. of L. against the C. I. O.

"The American Federation of Labor meeting in Cincinnati is merely a council of desperation," Mr. Lewis said, when he was informed of news dispatches saying the federation had voted to raise a large fund for a drive against his organization.

"Many of the international unions in the federation are sympathetic to the Committee for Industrial Organization and will refuse to pay the additional assessments to finance the warfare on that organization. In any event, the amount the federation proposes to raise is insignificant as compared with the financial resources of the great industrial unions which are members of the Committee for Industrial Organization."

Mr. Lewis declared he and his conferees were "not in the least concerned with the paper resolutions adopted by the federation leaders in Cincinnati."

Another high light of the situation was seen when a group of Works Progress Administration employees massed in front of the Daily News and staged a protest against editorials appearing in that newspaper urging that the Works Progress Administration be liquidated and another form of relief less susceptible to abuse by politicians and Communists by organized in its stead. Although the demonstration was advertised as "a mighty mass protest," only 83 pickets responded to the call. When they reached the Daily News plant, they found 250 policemen ranged alongside the building.

None of the various unions of Works Progress Administration workers would take responsibility for the demonstration, and the editors of the News declined to comment on the picketing, although they expressed readiness to receive any delegation the marchers might send to them.

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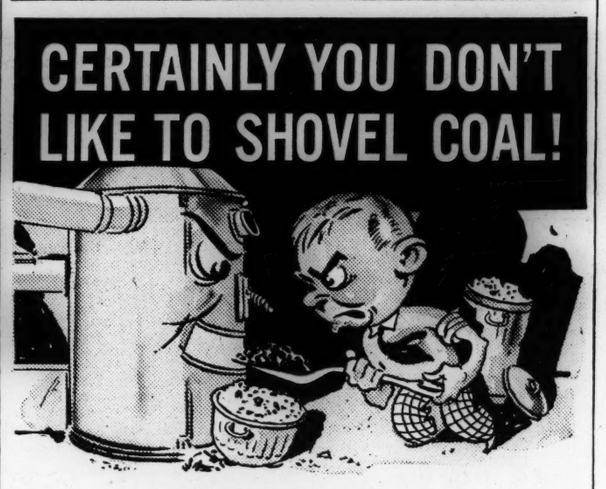

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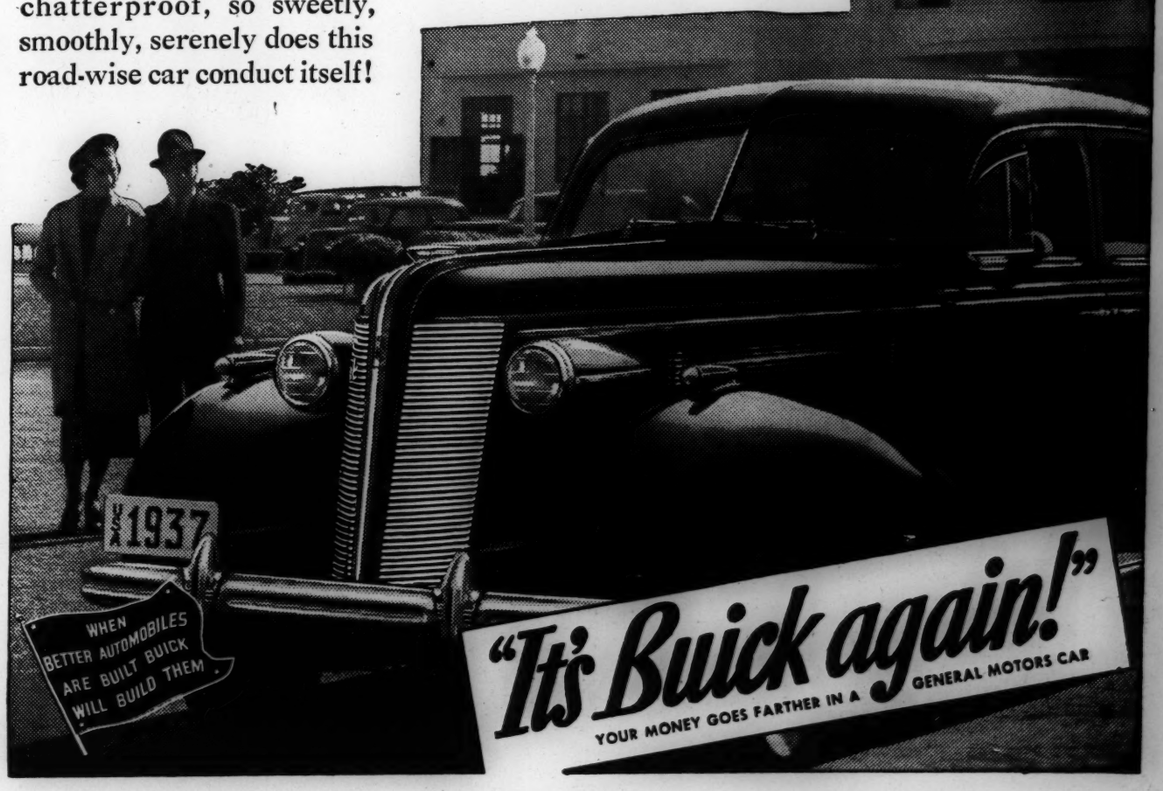
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A Reed Shaken With the Wind

THE shy retiring fellow who suddenly emerges from his obscurity to publish a successful book has blundered into a strange, perhaps an unique, experience. Money or reputation can be gained more easily elsewhere; but to spread our personal influence into a new and indefinitely extended field, to make a host of unknown friends, is a distinction that humbles our pride, touches our hearts or moves us, if cynically minded, to laughter or sheer unreasoning protest. It is amazing—and must be seen to be believed—how many people write to the authors of books they have enjoyed, revealing, as to some intimate and sympathetic friend, their hopes and fears, their personal histories and tastes, and as often as not proposing a meeting. Because they have liked the book, they think they will like the author. This is a fallacy, and a pathetic one.

And yet, if the author's personality as revealed in his books does not fit the character he shows in common intercourse with his fellows, we need not assume that the written word is false or the real life a fake. The inconsistency is not fundamental; often it is only skin-deep. For all of us, even the most harmoniously balanced, have in some measure a dual personality.

IF THERE IS an author who seems to express his whole personality in his writings, so that in conversation we get little but a spoken version of the book, that author is certainly not in the front rank I have rarely met a writer of any sort, and never one of the more popular and facile variety; but I feel sure that they would talk exactly as they write, and I should go away without a thrill of surprise or a pang of disappointment. Such a personality is opaque and two-dimensional, without shadows or reticence—flat as a white sheet spread beneath a tropical sun, clear, intelligible, but wholly unsatisfying. Its brightness has a hard impervious glitter, very different from the "crystal clearness" of Katherine Mansfield's prayer—that strange translucency of sense, which does not so much shine itself as suffers other things to shine through it. The greater the artist, the more is his stubborn ego merged in the beauty and power of his art, and the man so closely related to his work that he seems to possess no separate being. We have no certain knowledge about Homer, or about the majority of Biblical writers, whose very translators are anonymous. The problem of authorship is one of those dusty academic questions that intrigue scholars, but leave the rest of us cold. Does it really matter who wrote the Book of Job or King Lear? The important thing is that they should have been written and left for us to read.

THERE IS MUCH to be said for the doctrine that a creative artist is essentially a medium for inspiration, whose whole duty is to receive the vision clear and complete, and faithfully transmit it to his fellows. His reactions to his surroundings and to the people about him, to all the trivial details of everyday life—his collars and ties, enthusiasms and tempers, even his pass-book—are irrelevant; they have nothing to do with art. These things delight the literary biographer, the critic and the lion-hunter, being the chief material of their trade; but still they are irrelevant. It is true that personal experience shapes and colors the artist's work, but such experience is so transformed by the creative imagination that its real value can be recognized only by another artist. And this is why a true account and just estimate of a great writer can be given only by his peers.

We have no right to judge an artist except by his work, to which he would wish us to apply the severest criticism. But he is also a common man among common men; and, as such, we may and can judge him by the standards of average life, and condemn him wholesale if we wish—he probably deserves it. For the creative faculty is no blessing in ordinary society; the man who has it is generally lacking in commonsense and mental balance. If you want stable happiness, close the imaginative eye. We may think the creative faculty worth while, and admire the artist for possessing the very thing that makes him a disappointing companion; but we cannot escape from the uncomfortable impact of his uneasy personality. For, if he is near to his vision, he probably wants to enjoy it alone; and, if far from it, he is in torment, and unreasonably irritated by trifles that leave the ordinary man unmoved.

DO NOT VISIT authors; do not stay in their houses. It is a short road to disillusionment. And those bold spirits who venture friendship or, hardier still, embark on marriage, with an imaginative artist, must be prepared for one part of pleasurable excitement to nine parts of sheer annoyance. Yet they seem to think it worth while, perhaps because the majority of them are women, who are notoriously patient and long-suffering.

All the same, it is a pity; the ideal man should be better poised and more complete. From the social point of view, genius is an abnormality, and as such should be discouraged and finally eliminated. But there it is, breaking rudely into the ordered tenor of our world, as a protest against the unquestioned sway of money and commonsense and convention—all the well-oiled things that make our lives run smooth, and yet destroy the growth and freedom of the soul. What went ye forth to see? A reed shaken with the wind?

MARGARET LEIGH

By Courtesy of the Worcester (Mass.) Art Museum to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE REST ON THE FLIGHT INTO EGYPT, BY QUENTIN MASSYS

THIS Flemish panel was once a section of a large altarpiece and has been attributed to a Renaissance master of Flanders, Quentin Massys (1460/6-1530). He was born in Louvain and he became a member of the guild of painters in Antwerp in 1491. Dürer noted in his diary that he had visited Massys.

"The Rest on the Flight into Egypt" possesses qualities which distinguish the Flemish School of painters, such as linear emphasis, a play of line so that it serves both to characterize the detail which it traces, and also adds a feature of ornament. The robe and veil of Mary, the cape of Joseph show a deliberate accent upon the lines in the folds. An Italian painter of the same period would have given more amplitude to the figures, made a more naturalistic child, treated the composition with broader sweep. The Flemish painter had less knowledge of technical tricks than the Italian, but he was a skilled craftsman; and what he may have lacked in sophistication, he replaced with a tenderness and humanity, with a loving treatment of surfaces in which he was both descriptive and ornate.

DOROTHY ADLOW

True Efficiency

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TAKEN as a whole, the human family has a great yearning to be and to do better. There are few who are truly satisfied with their efforts. Outwardly, the individual may seem to be quite self-satisfied, but oftentimes when he comes to talk confidentially of his aspirations and aims, it is apparent he feels that his achievements have fallen far short of his hopes. Human efficiency may have been used to the utmost, but it can go only so far, and soon reaches the limit of human capacity.

In all walks of life today thousands are learning through Christian Science how to utilize the law of God, thus gaining spiritual knowledge which far transcends the highest degree of mere human efficiency. God's law is the ruling power of the divine, unchanging Mind. Paul, in his letter to the Philippians, bade them "be likeminded, having the same love, being of one accord, of one mind" (Philippians 2:2). Letting the one Mind, which is God, govern human affairs naturally brings forth far higher results than the unaided human consciousness can obtain. Those who are studying the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, know that just to the extent that they understand God's law, can they demonstrate its power to heal in the minor things of everyday life, as well as in the world's crises. They also find that they can use this law to establish a truer sense of health and a better sense of supply.

The engineer is never fearful that a rule of mathematics will fail him, for he knows that he is working with laws which are constant. Jesus was never afraid that the law of God would fail him; and he applied it accurately, and always got right results. Many students of Christian Science are bringing forth good results through their understanding and application of God's law. Its power is exactly the same today as it was in Jesus' time. As with mathematics, so it is with the rules laid down in Christian Science—the results are proportionate to the student's correct application of the rules. When the law of God is applied as Jesus applied it, there can be no failure.

Jesus never questioned the efficacy of spiritual law. God's law was the one thing upon which he could rely, and it was the only thing he employed in his healing and mighty acts. These acts have been called miracles, but as Mrs. Eddy tells us in Science and Health, they are "natural demonstrations of the divine power" (p. 131). Because Jesus used God's law rightly he was efficient in everything he did.

Young people in schools and colleges, men and women in the professional and business world, artists and musicians, all are urged to become efficient in whatever line they are following, and rightly so. But when mankind learns to use the power of God, human efficiency will be increased through spiritual understanding.

It is obvious that efficiency is essential in all human activity; and human efficiency in its highest form but foreshadows the true way, the way Jesus used, namely, understanding and demonstration of spiritual law. But how can a man become acquainted with spiritual law so that he can use it understandingly in his everyday affairs? The Bible reveals the spiritual facts of being; and Christian Science reveals that these, when obeyed, can be proved to be effectual. Many have successfully applied the laws of God in their own affairs during the last few years, when the world was swept by what is known as a depression. No mortal theories seemed capable of controlling that economic or social condition, or of adequately coping with it; but God's laws, when correctly applied, did not fail the individual in his need.

"Moses was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians" (Acts 7:22), but that alone could not have enabled him to contend with Pharaoh successfully, to open the way across the Red Sea, and to supply the multitude in the desert with water, food, and clothing; only demonstration of what he understood of God's law enabled him to do this. The law which, when obeyed by Moses, broke down the resistance of Pharaoh, which opened the way through the Red Sea, which supplied the Hebrews with what was needful in the desert, is the same law which Mrs. Eddy discovered; and it is as capable of being proved today.

Because God's laws are divine, when applied to human conditions they bring forth a higher sense of true efficiency than the unaided human mind is capable of reaching. Jesus gave the world the great recipe for efficiency when he said, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect;" and, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you" (Matthew 5:48; 6:33). And Mrs. Eddy opens the Preface to the Christian Science textbook with these words (p. vii): "To those leaning on the sustaining infinite, to-day is big with blessings."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

La vraie Compétence

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

PRISE dans son ensemble, la grande famille humaine désire beaucoup être meilleure et mieux travailler. Peu d'hommes sont vraiment satisfaits d'eux-mêmes. Tel nous semble tout à fait content de soi; mais s'il parle à cœur ouvert de ses aspirations et de ses buts, nous verrons qu'il est loin d'avoir accompli ce qu'il avait espéré. Peut-être a-t-il fait humainement tout son possible; mais les capacités humaines sont bornées, et l'on en trouve bientôt la limite.

Dans les carrières les plus diverses, des milliers de personnes apprennent aujourd'hui par la Science Chrétienne comment on utilise la loi de Dieu; elles acquièrent ainsi des connaissances spirituelles qui surpassent de beaucoup ce que la compétence purement humaine peut offrir de plus élevé. La loi de Dieu est le pouvoir qu'exerce l'immuable Entendement divin. Dans sa lettre aux Philippiens, Paul leur recommandait de vivre "en bonne intelligence, en ayant un même amour, une même âme, une seule et même pensée" (Philippiens 2:2). Remettre le gouvernement des affaires humaines à l'unique Entendement qui est Dieu, produit naturellement des résultats bien supérieurs à ceux que pourrait obtenir la conscience humaine réduite à ses propres ressources. S'ils étudient la Bible et le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy, les disciples savent que dans la mesure où ils comprennent la loi de Dieu, ils peuvent en démontrer le pouvoir guérisseur non seulement dans les crises mondiales, mais dans les moindres circonstances de la vie journalière. Ils constatent aussi qu'ils peuvent employer cette loi pour établir un sens meilleur et plus vrai de la santé et des ressources.

L'ingénieur ne craint jamais qu'une règle mathématique puisse le trahir: il sait que son travail s'appuie sur des lois constantes. Jésus n'avait jamais peur que la loi de Dieu le trahit; appliquant cette loi avec exactitude, il obtenait toujours de bons résultats. Une foule de Scientistes Chrétiens arrivent à de bons résultats par leur compréhension et leur application de la loi divine. Aujourd'hui son pouvoir est exactement le même qu'à l'époque de Jésus. Sous un certain rapport, les mathématiques peuvent se comparer aux règles posées en Science Chrétienne: les résultats sont proportionnels à l'application correcte des règles. Lorsqu'on applique la loi de Dieu comme Jésus lui-même l'appliquait, les échecs sont impossibles.

Jésus ne mettait jamais en doute l'efficacité de la loi spirituelle. La loi divine était la chose sur laquelle il pouvait compter, la seule chose qu'il employât dans ses guérisons et ses autres grandes œuvres. Ces actes ont été qualifiés de miracles; mais comme le déclare Mrs. Eddy, c'étaient "des démonstrations naturelles du pouvoir divin" (*Science et Santé*, p. 131). Parce que Jésus employait à juste titre la loi divine, il réussissait en toutes choses.

A la jeunesse des écoles et des universités, aux personnes qui sont dans les affaires ou exercent une profession, aux artistes, aux musiciens—à tous on conseille fortement, et avec raison, de travailler pour arriver à l'excellence dans leur domaine. Mais quand le genre humain apprend à faire usage du pouvoir de Dieu, les capacités humaines augmentent grâce à la compréhension spirituelle.

Évidemment la compétence est chose essentielle dans toutes les branches de l'activité humaine; et sous sa forme la plus élevée, la compétence humaine ne fait que préfigurer la vraie méthode, celle que Jésus employait—la compréhension et la démonstration de la loi spirituelle. Mais comment apprend-on à connaître la loi spirituelle de manière à pouvoir l'employer avec intelligence dans les circonstances de chaque jour? La Bible révèle les faits spirituels de l'être; et la Science Chrétienne révèle que par l'obéissance à ces faits, on peut prouver qu'ils sont efficaces. Au cours des dernières années, quand ce qu'on nommait une crise se fit sentir dans le monde entier, bien des disciples ont avec succès appliqué dans leurs propres affaires la loi de Dieu. Aucune théorie mortelle ne semblait capable de maitriser les conditions économiques et sociales ou de tenir tête à la crise; mais appliquées correctement, les lois divines ne trahirent pas le disciple à l'heure de la détresse.

Moïse était "instruit dans toute la science des Égyptiens" (Actes 7:22); mais cette éducation n'aurait pas suffi pour lui permettre de résister à Pharaon, de frayer au peuple un chemin à travers la mer Rouge, de trouver au désert pour la multitude l'eau, la nourriture et les vêtements nécessaires; ce qui l'en rendit capable, ce fut la démonstration de ce qu'il comprenait touchant la loi de Dieu. Lorsque Moïse s'y soumit, cette loi brisa la résistance de Pharaon, fit un chemin dans la mer Rouge, et fournit aux Hébreux ce qu'il leur fallait au désert; or c'est la même loi que Mrs. Eddy a découverte, et qui peut tout aussi bien se prouver aujourd'hui.

Parce que les lois de Dieu sont divines, lorsqu'on les applique aux conditions humaines elles produisent une compétence véritable, supérieure à ce que peut atteindre par lui-même l'entendement humain. Voici en quels termes Jésus donne au monde la grande recette pour arriver à la compétence: "Soyez donc parfaits, comme votre Père céleste est parfait;" et: "Cherchez premièrement le royaume des cieux et sa justice, et toutes ces choses vous seront données par dessus" (Matthieu 5:48; 6:33). A son tour, Mrs. Eddy, dans la Préface du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, commence par dire (p. vii): "Pour ceux qui s'appuient sur l'infini et qui en font leur soutien, aujourd'hui est gros de bienfaits."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

He Used to Write His Pieces Here

BEHIND the cottage at Grasmere, in the narrow, sloping garden, a host of golden daffodils fluttered and danced in the breeze today. It must have been just such a morning when Wordsworth sat on the top of the little hill, inside the garden wall, and wrote "The Cuckoo" and "The Green Linnet" and many another spring rhyme—"how sweet to sit upon my garden seat and birds and flowers once more to greet, my last year's friends together."

It was on such a morning, perhaps, that he called to Dorothy to leave her housekeeping and come out into the sun, for "one moment now may give us more than years of toiling reason." The spring weather, the daffodils, the birds, the tiny garden, are exactly the same now as in those days. Nothing has been changed or touched. This is one of the sanctuaries of England, the shrine of its great nature poet.

BUT OUTSIDE THE narrow lane, where the cottage is elbowed and crowded by more modern buildings, a new civilization surges along. The tourists have captured the lake country and the name of Wordsworth has become a large commercial investment.

Yet there is a striking reverence about them as they come to Grasmere in trains, automobiles, buses, and trudging on foot. They behave as if they were in a church when they go through the cottage and see the cramped sitting-room, the narrow guest room, some ten feet square, where Scott and Lamb slept, the upstairs parlor where De Quincey wrote his "Confessions"—the whole cottage so small that Wordsworth paid only £8 rent a year and had to move out when his family increased.

It is not here, however, that you find the Wordsworth country, the life of his times, the inspiration of his poetry. His country, his times and his inspiration lie away from the lakes and the main roads, up in such narrow valleys as that of Dungeon Ghyll. If Wordsworth could walk into Dungeon Ghyll tonight, if he could sit at the supper table of the little cottage where we sat, he would notice hardly any change.

Out there lies the valley, criss-crossed with its immemorial black stone walls halfway up the mountains; up above them the dark, wild peaks of Westmorland, streaked with snow. The old farmhouses hug the folds of the hills and in every field are the young lambs, gamboling in the sunshine, as they gamboled in "The Ode."

INSIDE THE COTTAGE is the same furniture which has been used since Wordsworth's time—well polished walnut, hooked rugs, coal oil lamps and a tiny fire of oak which struggles vainly against the cold of a late spring. And the people ate the same, too—simple farm folk who have never been far past the end of the valley, who have heard of Wordsworth but never read him. "He used to write pieces," the farmer says. "Some put great store by them."

These are the shepherds who appear everywhere in Wordsworth's poems. And down the road tonight we spoke to a little girl, making mud pies behind her father's cottage, who might have made that immortal reply to the poet—"We are seven." The world, cried Wordsworth, is too much with us. Not in this valley. The world is scarcely heard of here.

IN THIS VALLEY and on these hills, he must have walked before he wrote "The Ode." Here is where "Intimations of Immortality" must have come to him clear and unmistakable. From the upland where we walked this morning we could see far across the Lake District, over glistening streaks of water and the white foam of busy brooks, over stone villages that seemed to grow out of the mountainside, over Grasmere itself where his cottage stands.

It was Sunday morning and the chimes of the little church straight below us pealed out cheerfully, mounting on the breeze that carried also a heavy load of perfume, the smell of new grass and fresh leaves and land newly plowed. For miles we could see the roads winding out of this valley into others and on all of them the good people were walking to church, as they walked in Wordsworth's day.

HERE ON THE grassy upland were the little flowers that brought him thoughts too deep for tears. Here, in this welter of hills and glistening lakes, in this pungent spring wind, in these green fields, white-flecked with sheep, was the dark invisible workmanship which he perceived, reconciling discordant elements; here the vision splendid, here trailing clouds of glory. It is Wordsworth's country, and still bright with all the intimations that he found in it.

BRUCE HUTCHISON

The Redwoods Themselves

LIKE my fellow tourists, though I was touring alone, I stopped at Santa Cruz for a sight of "the big trees." They would disappoint me at first, I had been warned; but nothing of the kind happened. After a day and a half spent in their shadow I could still only look up and wonder; and that, neither more nor less, was what I did on the first instant. Nor did my admiration exhaust itself upon the few largest and tallest. A little more in girth, or even a little more in height, seemed not to count for much with me. Even after I had looked for hours at the biggest and tallest of them I found myself seized with a feeling of something like awe at the sight of a group of smaller ones (smaller, but how they soared!) growing directly upon the roadside, halfway between the famous grove and the city.

The grove itself is much less a grove, and much more a forest, than I had expected to find it. I was there almost by myself, having planned things to that end, and after getting away from the gate and the buildings near it, could wander about by the hour with a sense of real woodland seclusion and wildness. Not that a man could walk steadily for that length of time without a frequent return upon his steps, for the inclosure does not contain many acres; but I had no desire to walk steadily, nor any objection to passing again over the same ground. . . .

The tallest was only three hundred and six feet high, to be sure (a wind having broken off some seventy-five feet a few winters ago—I report what was told me); and the Northwest has many trees taller than that, I am assured. But then, I have never seen them; and, even if I had, still, three hundred feet is a pretty figure. If it isn't high,—and of course it isn't, absolutely speaking,—it looks high, and that, after all, is the main consideration. A tree that lifts its head so far heavenward—well, if you ask me, I think I could sooner worship it than any picture or graven image. If a man can stand under it, and not feel himself diminished, there must be something seriously wrong in his make-up.

It was surprising how dark and sunless the place was, even under a cloudless sky. One of the keepers said to me: "Oh, yes, it is all very well to spend an hour here, or even a day; but to live here, I tell you, it is pretty depressing." It was less so in summer, when the sun passed almost overhead, and could strike down between the trees. . . .

But the redwoods themselves were the supreme consideration. Some of the largest, a small number, comparatively, stood alone. In reason they should be most effective so; but for myself I think I was more impressed by those that stood in a cluster or group, a lordly brotherhood of giants; the largest in the middle, then two, three, or four large ones supporting it, as it were, and just outside of these another circle of younger and smaller ones. In many instances it seems to be all but certain that the present trees—the present groups, especially—have sprung from stumps or roots of an earlier generation. Perhaps, after all, the giants were in those days. Far back those days must have been, for some of the trees that we now gaze upon with wonder, if we may believe what we read about them, were poets before David and philosophers before Solomon.—From "Field-Days in California," by BRADFORD TORREY. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Himalayan Express

YONDER, across the way from rows of bazaars, fruit stalls and native cafés, the goal of an endless procession of dark-hued humanity, is the huge Sealdah Station, terminus of the East Bengal Railway. In the heavy and steamy heat of the early evening, hordes of third-class passengers squat in groups upon the cool stones of the vast waiting-room. Water-carriers, food vendors, peddlers of many things quite unidentifiable to the European pass among them, blending raucous calls with the dull, re-echoing monotone of sound that sweeps like a succession of surf beats through the great station.

Beyond the barriers a score of tracks parallel one another. Up and down the long platforms between them mill to and fro, without any apparent objective, hundreds of men and women of all the Asiatic races. But at one side, awaiting its varied company of passengers, stands one of the famous trains of the world, the luxurious equipage which shall presently bear us into the far north, to the cool weather of the foothills, to the borders of an unknown land and within the shadow of the climactic scenic majesty of the globe—the Darjeeling-Himalayan Express.

Tonight Calcutta, hot, dusty, steamy, uninspiring. Tomorrow Darjeeling and the Himalayas. The iron way leads through the jungle, across arid plains, past many native villages, but ere we realize it morning is at hand and we are at the base of the hills. We change to a toylike train and commence the long, slow, winding ascent; first through semi-tropical foliage and vegetation, then amid that of temperate climes as the thousands of feet fall away beneath us. We pass along the edges of sharp-falling valley slopes, under mighty ledges of overhanging rock, ever unfolding panoramas of stupendous dimensions. About us is an infinitude of space, and by and by the mighty Himalayan peaks, unconquered Kanchinjanga's 28,000 feet of height crowning them all, disclose themselves to us like the bounds of the universe itself. The Himalayan Express draws into its high terminal and about it throng Nepali and Bhuti and Tibetan, stalwart and prideful and independent, the folk of one of civilization's last frontiers, akin to the vastness and the freedom and the mystery that here are all about us.

M. T. G.

Language in the Hills

WHEN you have drilled the brown seed down,
The bean his hill, the grain his burrow,
And set the plow against the wall,
And raised the harrow from the furrow,

Before you take the last long look
That calls the summer out of spring,
Come down with me across the brook
And do the season's visiting.

Recall yourself to spruce and pine,
For they have put new color on;
They move with silken sounds; they keep
The kingdom of the hills, the lawn

Of wild fantastic flowers and slopes
Of berry brush and singing wood;
Admire their fresh uplifted boughs;
Declare their husbandry is good.

They will not speak a tongue you know.
But some hot August morning, stirred
By whispers in the corn, return
And you will know the spruce have heard.

CHARLES MALAM

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By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Just when the question—"What's wrong with the Giants?"—was beginning to circulate through the major leagues, along comes Bill Terry's club with its best victory streak of the season. Today, as a result of their six triumphs in eight starts on western soil and an unbeaten string of four straight, the Terrymen were making threatening gestures at the Pirates, who have paced the National League pennant race since the second day of May.

The spurt of last year's senior league champions dates to that afternoon in St. Louis when Dizzy Dean and Jimmy Ripple had a collision at first base and a general riot resulted. That was New York's second game in the West, the first having been lost to the Cardinals the previous afternoon. The day of the combat, Carl Hubbell won a mound duel from Dean, 4 to 1, for his twenty-second successive triumph over a two-year period.

Four Straight

Since that eventful experience the Giants have lost only one game—to the Cubs on May 21 by a one-run margin. Dick Bartell's home run with the bases loaded in the ninth gave the series final in St. Louis to the Terrymen; Clydell Castleman won the second game in Chicago; another four-run rally in the last inning clinched the first Pittsburgh contest; Hubbell, with the aid of Coffman's slick relief pitching, gained his twenty-third victory the following day, and yesterday Harry Gumbert scattered 11 Cincinnati hits and won, 9 to 3.

In their climb toward the top—they took undisputed possession of second place yesterday for the first time this season—the Giants have been brilliant neither offensively nor defensively. They have, however, displayed a hustling brand of baseball and a consistent ability to come from behind. Any ball club that in the space of four days can win two games by four-run rallies in the ninth, must have what it takes to win a pennant.

The strange part of New York's advancement is that they have accomplished this success without the consistent hitting of Mel Ott. The "Little Giant" of the Polo Grounds is in one of the longest batting slumps of his career. When Mel breaks it, the Giants will be far more troublesome to the opposition.

The Cardinals, unable to defend their record because rain postponed their game with the Bees, gave up second place to the Giants and slipped to third. Two contests still separate the Pirates from the New Yorkers, while the Cards trail the 1936 champions by only half a game.

Mungo Stops Pirates

Van Mungo, Brooklyn's fast-ball ace, stopped the Pirates yesterday. He won a close hurling battle from Bill Swift, 2 to 1. The one Pittsburgh run and also one of Brooklyn's markers were unearned. At Chicago, the Cubs defeated the Phillies, 5 to 3, with Bill Lee doing the pitching.

The big news of the day in the American League centered around Yankee Stadium, where Manager Mickey Cochrane of the Tigers was struck with one of Bump Hadley's fast balls and driven out of the game for an indefinite period. It is the second successive season that Cochrane has met with misfortune and been forced to leave the Tigers as they struggled for recognition in the American League flag scramble.

The Yankees held first place, beating the Tigers by 4 to 3. The leaders have won five straight. Di Maggio and Lazzeri contributed home runs Cochrane also connected before he left the game.

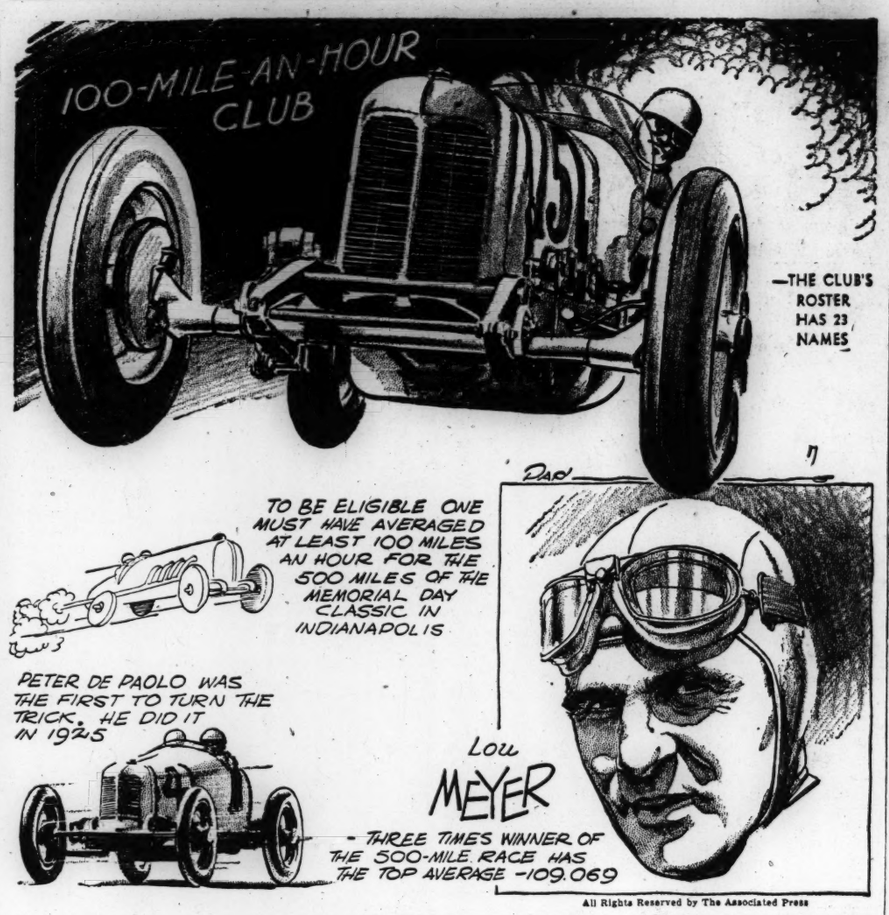
The White Sox moved up one notch in the standing to sixth, Ted Lyons beating the Senators, 9 to 2. Lefty Grove pitched the Red Sox to a 4-to-2 triumph over the Browns. The Indians scored over the second-place Athletics, 4 to 2.

Syracuse Elects Traschel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 26—William H. Traschel '38 of Staten Island has been elected captain of the Syracuse varsity track team for next year. He is a hurdler and succeeds Edward J. O'Brien and Angelo J. Trento, co-captains this year.

Fast Company - - - *—By Pap'*


100-MILE-AN-HOUR CLUB
—THE CLUB'S ROSTER HAS 23 NAMES
TO BE ELIGIBLE ONE MUST HAVE AVERAGED AT LEAST 100 MILES AN HOUR FOR THE 500 MILES OF THE MEMORIAL DAY CLASSIC IN INDIANAPOLIS
PETER DE PAOLO WAS THE FIRST TO TURN THE TRICK. HE DID IT IN 1925
LOU MEYER
- THREE TIMES WINNER OF THE 500-MILE RACE HAS THE TOP AVERAGE -109.069
Pap

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Kay Winthrop Wins From Irish Player

LONDON, May 26 (AP)—Katharine Winthrop of Boston, defeated Miss A. E. L. McOstrich of Ireland, 6—2, 6—4, in the third round of the Middlesex tennis tournament at Chiswick today.

Title Defenders Seeded First In I. C. 4-A. Heats

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 26—The difficulties confronting the stars listed in the runs of the 61st annual I. C. 4-A championships, will not be confined to the events of Saturday, it appears by the arrangements for the heats to reduce the survivors to reasonable proportions of six, nine or 12, as the case may be, which must be settled on Friday, May 28. The committee in charge made up the lists yesterday, deciding on six heats for the 100, followed by a pair of semifinals, six also for each of the hurdles, with a pair of semifinals in the 120-yard high hurdles to follow, eight in the 220 flat, and four each in the quarter and half. This may be modified slightly in the final coaches' conference on Friday morning, but there will be a scramble just the same.

The solons, topped by Rupert B. Thomas Jr., the referee, have sorted out the stars to the best of their ability, starting the defending champion in the first heat in each instance, with the expected contender listed at the top of the second, but with so many contenders of real prominence, each one of the top notchers will have to be at top speed even to qualify. Officially, the selections should all pass the first test, and the six leaders in the 100 will in turn be distributed equitably where semifinals are necessary, but the slightest slip may introduce outsiders, so that no certainty exists.

The defending champions, all in the initial heats, are Edgar D. Mason, Pittsburgh, in the 100 and furlong, Edward J. O'Brien, Syracuse in the quarter, Louis Burns, Manhattan, in the half, and John M. Donovan, Dartmouth, in both hurdles.

Ben Johnson, Columbia, has been selected to top the second heat of both sprints, with Marty Glickman, Syracuse; Wilbur Greer, Michigan; Lawrence Scanlon, Holy Cross, and Gardner Millett, Yale, topping the other heats in the hundred, while Glickman, Millett, O'Brien, Arthur Thomas, Pittsburgh; Richard N. Lindell, Manhattan, and Scanlon follow in order in the furlong.

Following O'Brien in the quarter-mile heats as leaders are John Hofstetter, Dartmouth, runner-up last year; John Y. Woodruff, Pittsburgh, and Richard Gill, Boston College; while Burns, Howard Borck, his fellow speedster from Manhattan, who was second a year ago; Woodruff, and John A. Meaden, Cornell, top the heats in the half.

J. Hamilton Hucker, Cornell, the sensation of the season so far, tops the third heat in the high hurdles and the second in the longer hurdles, with Ray Henderson, Northeastern, in the fourth and sixth, respectively, while the other leaders are William Watson, Dartmouth; William Schmidt, Harvard, and David Bauer, Penn State, in the 120, and John Irwin, Princeton; Alfred Mills, Yale, and Kenneth Ryden, Pittsburgh, in the furlong.

Others seeded in the lower positions, who may have considerable to say to the leaders, are Carl Mueller, Michigan State; Edward Steele, Pennsylvania; Easton Burlingame, Yale; John Callaway, Harvard; Herbert Weast, Columbia; William Carpenter, Michigan State; James Pender and John Nevius, Cornell, and Edward Cook, Williams, in the sprints; Arthur Kneen, Fordham; Howard Downey, Penn State; Borck and Thomas, both of whom will oppose Gill in the fourth heat, and Edgar Stripling, N. Y. U., in the heats of the quarter; and Nelson Gardner, Michigan State; Peter Bradley, Princeton; Patrick H. Gorman, Dartmouth, the Heptagonal winner, and Stripling, among the contenders for the half.

James Dillingham, Columbia; Dale Springer, Michigan State; William Rossiter, Cornell, and Albert Hessberg, Yale, are listed among the second stringers in the hurdles, with several of those listed in top list of one, relegated to minor places in the other.

Christians to Captain Iowa

IOWA CITY, Iowa, May 26—Robert Christians '38 of Chicago has been elected captain of the Iowa varsity swimming team for next year.

Coach Hardwick Of Navy Loses 12 Lettermen

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 26 (AP)—Lieut. Harry J. (Hank) Hardwick, in his first year as head football coach at Navy, will have to start almost from scratch.

Of the powerful array Tom Hamilton developed at Annapolis last fall, 12 men who won their letter and star in the winning battle with Army will be lost, together with six good second-stringers. The replacements must come out of what Hardwick characterized as an "average squad of good boys."

"We had a good practice and had a chance to look over the new material," the new coach said. "Our greatest problem will be to fill the vacancy caused by the graduation of Archie Soucek, left end, one of the best wingmen the Academy ever had.

No Fast Backs

"We haven't a real fast back on the squad. We do have some good ball carriers, but none of them is a speed merchant."

In addition to Soucek, Navy loses Maurice Ferrara and Ed Hessell, tackles; John Miller, center; Rivers Morrell, guard, and Sneed Schmidt, triple-threat fullback, from the team that started against Army last fall and emerged with a 7-to-0 triumph. Dave Sloan, husky guard, and Rabbit Rankin, back, will be ineligible because both will have completed three years of varsity competition.

Twelve veterans who won their letter and star against Army will be back, along with two others who won the major football letter. Of 35 players who won freshmen numerals, the coaches list only about 10 as possible varsity squad material.

Fullback at Tackle

A. A. Bergner, stalwart plebe fullback, has been shifted at his own request to tackle to bolster that department. Allan McFarland, veteran blocking back, has been shifted to a running back position, and Arthur Franks Jr., promising ball carrier, to blocking duties on advice of the coaches. T. P. McGrath, plebe center, probably will be transferred to tackle.

On the basis of current developments, the varsity backfield probably will be made up of Ray Antrim, F. D. Case or Franks, McFarland and Bill Ingram, triple-threat, R. O. Anderson Jr. and U. I. Whitehead, up from the plebes, may help, and L. D. Cooke, a letterman, also will see service.

Austin Advances Without Playing

PARIS, May 26 (AP)—Bunny Austin of Great Britain, the prime favorite, advanced to the quarter-final round of men's singles in the French hard court tennis championships today without a struggle. His fourth-round opponent, Jean Lesueur of France, arrived at the stadium a half hour late and withdrew.

Following Austin into the last eight was M. Cejnar of Czechoslovakia who eliminated Roland Journu of France, 6—0, 6—4, 6—1.

Hal Surface, of Kansas City, last surviving American in the men's singles was eliminated in the fourth round today by the 21-year-old Briton, Charles E. Hare, 6—4, 6—1, 6—2.

Mme. Rene Mathieu and Yvon Petra gave France the mixed doubles title yesterday as Hal Surface of Kansas City gained the fourth round of men's singles.

Mme. Mathieu and Petra defeated the Franco-German team of Marieluis Horn and Roland Journu in the mixed doubles finals, 7—5, 7—5.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	19	10	.655
New York	18	13	.581
St. Louis	16	12	.572
Chicago	16	14	.533
Brooklyn	14	15	.483
Boston	12	15	.444
Philadelphia	11	19	.367
Cincinnati	10	18	.357

Results May 25

Brooklyn 2, Pittsburgh 1.
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 3.
New York 9, Cincinnati 3.
Boston at St. Louis, postponed.

Byron Nelson Is Medal Winner In Pro Tourney

PITTSBURGH, May 26 (AP)—Byron Nelson of Reading, Penna., shyest, thinnest and straightest of the golfing great, swung around the Field Club's mountain in 71 strokes yesterday to win the qualifying medal in the twentieth Professional Golfers' Association championship.

His 36-hole total was 139, five shots under par and three ahead of Father Par's favorite son, Harry Cooper of Chicago, who added a 70 yesterday to his 72 of Monday.

Winner of this year's Augusta master's tournament, master of the long and straight-faced clubs, the 25-year-old Nelson held obstinately to the lead while Paul Runyan of White Plains, N. Y., developed a hitch in his rocking-chair swing yesterday and finished with a 75.

This gave Runyan a total of 143 and put him in a third-place tie with Ky Laffoon of Chicago and Harold McSpaden of Winchester, Mass.

Laffoon roared around the field club in 68 yesterday, tying the course record set Monday by Nelson and Runyan. McSpaden added a par 72 to his 71 of Monday.

Three other players were grouped at 145, Vic Ghezzi, Deal, N. J., and Ed Dudley, Philadelphia, who shot 72's, and Bill Melhorn of Louisville, Ky., who pulled a 69 out of his 10-gallon hat.

Neil Christian of Yakima, Wash., runnerup to Lawson Little in last winter's San Francisco match play championship, was in the fifth slot with rounds of 71 and 75.

One shot farther back came Jimmy Thomson, Shawnee - on - Delaware, Penna., who shot a 69 yesterday, Sam Snead, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., with a par 72, Jimmy Hines, Garden City, N. Y., who soared to a 77, Lloyd Gullickson, Cleveland, who added a 76 to his 71 and Eddie Schultz, Troy, N. Y., with rounds of 74 and 73.

The field produced more brilliant golf but none more consistent than Nelson's. Dressed all in gray, practically ignored by the gallery, he was in the rough only four times in 36 holes.

He lost a shot exploring a big trap at the right of the first green yesterday, and then played 13 straight pars before chipping in for a birdie at the long 15th. On the 18th when he was in danger of slipping all the way up to a par 72, he knocked a mashie-niblick shot four feet from the cup and rammed the putt down for a birdie.

Runyan really had the best chance to beat Nelson for the Alex Smith memorial trophy. Tied for the halfway lead with a record-breaking 68 Monday, Little Paul came out in a pair of sky-blue pants yesterday and proceeded to shoot the first nine holes in 35, one under par.

On the last nine, however, he overshot the 11th green, bunted a shot in the rough and finished with a six.

He three-putted the 14th and 18th and finished with a 40 for a 75.

Levinson, Chapman In Fourth Round

SANDWICH, Eng., May 26 (AP)—America's two ranking contenders, John O. Levinson of Chicago and Dick Chapman of Greenwich, Conn., moved safely into the fourth round of the British amateur golf championship today.

Chapman easily disposed of Eric Chambers of Great Britain, 5 and 4, but Levinson, New England amateur titleholder, had a bitter fight on his hands before he could eliminate Lieut. Col. J. T. C. Moore Brabazon of Great Britain, 1 up.

Moore-Brabazon, an elderly Member of Parliament, was away to a shaky start, but then gave Levinson a keen fight to the final green, where Levinson was forced to sink a 10-footer to maintain his slim advantage. Three putts on each of the 11th, 12th and 17th greens spoiled the American's inward card.

The experts received two quick shocks in a row when Cyril Tolley, twice holder of the crown, and 18-year-old Arthur D'Arcy (Bobby) Locke of South Africa were eliminated.

Tolley bowed to J. J. F. Pennick, English champion, 4 and 3, mainly because Tolley could not keep his thundering drives under control.

Locke, a sensation in the last year, lost his usually magic putting touch and went down before Gordon Peters, 3 and 2.

Robert Sweeny, New York youngster who lives in London, swept into the fourth round with 5-and-4 triumph over Maj. W. H. H. Aitken, England.

P. A. Valentine of Southampton, N. Y., fell before Bromley Davenport, England, 1 up. The American played so poorly despite the close score that he refused to reveal his card, asking officials and caddies not to disclose it. It was learned, however, that his card was filled with sixes and sevens with Davenport's almost as bad.

Vines Defeats Perry

LONDON, May 26 (AP)—Ellsworth Vines, American professional, defeated Fred Perry in the Briton's home debut as a professional tennis player at Wembley Stadium last night. The scores were 7—5, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3. In a preliminary match Bill Tilden, American veteran, defeated Martin Plaa of France, 6—1, 6—3.

Two New Colgate Captains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, N. Y., May 26—John R. Thomas of Rutherford, N. J., and David G. Smith of Kew Gardens have been elected captains of the Colgate University lacrosse and lawn tennis teams for next year.

Harvard Elects McGowan

Lewis A. McGowan Jr. '38 of Providence, R. I., has been elected captain of the Harvard varsity golf team for next year. He has been on the varsity golf and basketball teams during the past two years.

College Baseball Results

Bowdoin 8, Bates 5
Conn. State 9, Trinity 8.
Dartmouth 9, Vermont 2.
Harvard 5, New Hampshire 2.
Holy Cross 4, R. I. State 1.
Mass. State 3, Tufts 3.
Michigan 3, Hillsdale 0.
Notre Dame 6, Purdue 1.

And Talking of . . . Cricket

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Summer Symphony

LONDON—The thud of willow bat on leather ball and the ripple of hand-claps that greet good cricket are, if I may put it so, the motif in England's symphony of summer sports. For this merry melody of the open air, King Sol may be said to wield the conductor's baton. We hear the blithe treble of racket strings, the wind of golf balls whirring to the green, the rhythmic percussion of spikes on the sunlit running track. And other things besides. But the theme of cricket never fades, for people with ears to hear. That is to say for the bulk of the general British public, which in cricket, more than in music, delights to follow the score.

That explains why breakfast often begins as a somewhat unsociable meal in sporting families these days. Becoming very much the opposite after the newspapers have been opened out and it is known in detail how the counties and the New Zealand tourists are faring.

N. Z. Is O. K.

These New Zealanders, by the way, have been quick to install themselves as a prime topic of conversation. Because they are just the sort of cheerful people that the cricket community likes best, players who treat the game really as a game rather than a war. And, I should add, because they have proved themselves to an effective force on the field.

From what had been seen of them in action at the time of writing—and it would have been a good deal more if the weather had been one tenth as cheerful as the folk who trudged around in the rain, looking at the Coronation recorations—the New Zealanders are likely to give a good account of themselves when they come up again against England's full strength in their three "test" matches. The first of these three-day contests will begin at Lord's Ground, London, on June 26, the second at Manchester July 24 and the last at The Oval, London, Aug. 14.

I was particularly impressed with the showing of W. N. Carson in the visitors' opening match — against Surrey. He is a vigorous left-hander with a handsome repertoire of strokes. And his 85 runs looked like an earnest of big scores to come. The New Zealanders appeared well set to open their campaign with a victory. But then rain brought the proceedings to a premature close. Asalas!—it does all too often.

The Element's Plaything

Cricket, to a greater extent than any other game, is the plaything of the elements, and when summer is a synonym for successive showers (with, perhaps, a dash of snow and a hurricane or two thrown in as well), the scoreboard gives place to a much less entertaining type of board, bearing the legend, "No Play Today."

Interruption by rain, annoying to everybody, can—and, indeed, does—entail quite serious consequences for the 17 first-class counties, whose matches in the annual championship are the staple fare of cricket spectators. Touring sides may come and they may go; but the county championship just keeps rolling along, week in, week out, until at the end of August soccer crowds it off the page for an eight months' interval.

The championship contenders are Derbyshire, Middlesex, Yorkshire, Gloucestershire, Nottinghamshire, Surrey, Somersetshire, Kent, Essex, Hampshire, Lancashire, Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Sussex, Leicestershire, Glamorganshire, and Northamptonshire. That, in fact, is the order in which they finished their race last summer.

Second-Class Counties

Considerable interest is shown, too, in the competition for the counties ranked as second-class. Some of the first-class counties enter their second elevens for this tournament, which was won in 1936 by Hertfordshire. The whole of English cricket has not been covered, however, until we touch upon league cricket, extremely popular in the north, club cricket, the backbone of the game, school cricket, a vitally important phase, and—latest development of all—women's cricket, now played and administered with great seriousness.

This summer for the first time, a touring side of women cricketers from Australia is in England. The outstanding items on its heavy program are three "tests" against the pick of the feminine players here—at Northampton, June 12, 14 and 15; at Blackpool June 26, 28 and 29; and at The Oval, London, July 10, 12 and 13.

Lancashire League cricket, in which professionals figure prominently, as they do in the county championships, is, so to speak, a "potted" version of the game, played on Saturday afternoons. The tempo is very different from that of the three-day matches customary in first-class cricket and the limitation of time are the controlling factor. As a consequence, League matches provide "high pressure" play and the crowd loves it. In county games the spectators take their pleasures somewhat differently. Their great delight is to bask in the sun from morning to evening and watch at leisure the unfoldment of a campaign.

The Club Game

Club cricket, like the League variety, is also an affair of Saturday afternoon, with whole day matches thrown in on Sundays and bank holidays, and a "home week" or a tour as special treats. But, generally speaking, there is nothing particularly intense about this delightful form of the sport and, results are of hardly any consequence whatever. There is nothing in the nature of a national club championship, the issue is determined as a rule by the first innings scores, and very seldom indeed is a match played out to a finish. This form of the game has more adherents than any other.

Club Cricket

The "atmosphere" peculiar to club cricket explains why, in spite of the rise in popularity of lawn tennis and golf and the steady multiplication of other counter-attractions, cricket remains the national game of England—played by more people today than at any previous time in its long and epic history.

It is the pride of club cricketers that their play carries so much more enjoyment than just the winning and losing of a game. The pace of the proceedings allows time for courtesy—for the fieldsmen to applaud a good innings played against them, for both sides to applaud when a ball is well taken by the wicketkeeper on the leg side of the stumps. And so forth.

By the time a game is over, many of the rival players will have come to know each other quite well. Later in the season, when they meet again, it is as friends, with mutual recollections of how old So-and-So scored 60 or took three wickets for 12. The club cricketer has a most retentive memory, for all that sort of thing.

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says,

Drawn by John A. May

"Club cricket has a charm of its Own"

Ranger Ready For Her First Test Under Sail

NEWPORT, R. I., May 26 (AP)—Her first experience on the famous Brenton's Reef course, over which American yachts have raced for nearly a century, loomed ahead today for the Ranger, which Harold S. Vanderbilt hopes will provide him with his third consecutive America's Cup victory.

The sleek new yacht, towed here last night after a week in a Bristol shipyard, lay in Brenton's Cove ready to begin her summer's campaign after a series of vicissitudes. Delayed a month beyond the expected date of launching at the Bath, Maine, yard where she was built last winter, the new Class J sloop lost her aluminum mast in a storm off Gloucester, Mass., while being towed south.

The mast was replaced temporarily by a 165-foot spar left over from Vanderbilt's 1934 cup winner, Rainbow, and today Ranger was ready for her first trial under sail.

A completely unknown quantity, the yacht faces severe competition when the preliminary races to select an American defender of the ancient trophy begin off this port next Tuesday. Yankee, veteran contender owned by Gerard B. Lambert, and Rainbow, 1934 champion, now the property of Chandler Hovey, are ready to battle her for the right to meet the challenge of T. O. M. Sopwith, British airplane manufacturer.

Yankee, with a month of practice sailing behind her, was on a railway here today to have her bottom polished before the trials begin. Rainbow, still at the Bristol yard, was expected to drop down the bay today or tomorrow to join the topraters in the harbor here.

At Bristol, meanwhile, riggers turned their attention to the two British contenders, the old and new Endeavours. Endeavour II, built a year ago and brought across the Atlantic as probable challenger, was nearly ready to set her racing canvas in her first American tuning-up sails. Her elder sister, Endeavour I, delayed in arrival on this coast, was in process of having her ocean-going rig removed and her racing gear installed. By next week she was expected to begin the races with the newer English craft to determine which is to face an American yacht for the 86-year-old trophy.

Golf Favorites Win

UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 26 (AP)—Top-ranking players won all the first rounds of match play yesterday in the women's metropolitan golf championship. Mrs. Betty Pietsch Dietrich of White Plains, N. Y., defending champion, headed the list. She defeated Mrs. A. C. McLave of Old Greenwich, 6 and 4. Although she won four of the first eight holes, Mrs. Ray Torgerson of Queens Valley was forced to play the only extra-hole match of the day to win over Mrs. Russell Holman of Old Greenwich, 1 up in 23 holes.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	18	10	.643
Philadelphia	15	11	.577
Detroit	16	13	.552
Cleveland	13	11	.542
Boston	12	13	.480
Chicago	12	15	.444
Washington	13	17	.433
St. Louis	9	18	.333

Results May 25

Cleveland 4, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago 9, Washington 2.
New York 4, Detroit 3.
Boston 4 St. Louis 2.

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Business and Industry

Industry and Trade Shows Moderate Advance in Past Month

Commerce and Finance

Canadian Summer Trade Prospects Hold Favorable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The summer business outlook in Canada continues to be favorable, according to a current business summary by the Bank of Montreal.

The movement of merchandise is satisfactory, says the report, with carloadings ahead of last year. Manufacturing in general is active and primary iron and steel industries are in almost full tide of activity.

Imperial Conference

"Attention at the moment is directed largely to the Imperial Conference which opened immediately after the Coronation ceremonies in London," says the summary. "This conference is expected to deal with matters which will have an important bearing upon Canadian trade and Empire trade generally.

"It is of possible significance in this regard that on the opening day of the conference, May 14, the Canadian Prime Minister uttered a strong plea for the reduction or removal of international trade barriers as a step toward economic appeasement and the maintenance of world peace. It is a safe inference from Mr. King's statement that so far as the Canadian Government is concerned there will be a disposition to adjust the Canadian foreign trade structure to the requirements indicated in his address.

"In the meantime, the Dominion's foreign trade position is very strong. Canada having returned last year to the fifth place among the trading nations of the world, a place occupied in 1932 and prior to that from 1926 to 1930. What is particularly satisfactory in this recovery is the fact that it is attributable principally to a rise in the volume and value of this country's export trade.

Total Trade Rises

"The total trade of the Dominion for the fiscal year which closed March 31 rose from $1,425,000,000 in the previous year to $1,746,000,000, exports rising from $849,000,000 to $1,061,000,000 and imports from $562,000,000 to $671,000,000. The expansion was continued into April with a monthly gain of nearly $25,000,000 exports increasing in value by $8,900,000 and imports by an estimated figure of $16,000,000."

OTTAWA (AP)—Millions of check stubs bear evidence of a new faith in Canadian prosperity. After tallying up the total spent by bank checks in Canada in the first four months of 1937, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics announced it had reached $12,525,000,000, compared with $11,132,000,000 in the same months of last year.

"The gain of 12.5 per cent is an excellent measure of the betterment over the early months of last year," said the report.

Sharpest increase was in the maritime provinces where the total of $254,317,000 was 35 per cent higher than 1936 figures.

April Air Travel Breaks Records

By the Associated Press

Chicago, May 26

The Air Transport Association of America reported today that domestic air lines of the United States flew 27,847,925 revenue passenger miles last month, an all time record for April.

Col. Edgar S. Gorrell, president of the association, said that advertising was largely responsible for the favorable trend.

Standard Oil Group Quarter Dividends Increase 27 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Companies of the Standard Oil group paid cash dividends for the second quarter of this year estimated at $94,966,501, compared with $74,817,051 in the corresponding quarter of 1936, an increase of approximately 27 per cent, according to figures compiled by Carl H. Pforzheimer & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange. Aggregate cash disbursements of the group for the first half of the current year will total approximately $120,404,209, compared with $94,689,139 in the first six months of 1936.

Larger distributions to date this year by practically every important member of the group account for the increase in the total of payments as compared with last year. The current quarter's increase over the second quarter of 1936 largely reflects the increased disbursements being made by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Standard Oil Company of California, Ohio Oil Company, Humble Oil & Refining, and Creole Petroleum Corporation.

Other members of the group paying more in the current quarter than at this time last year are South Penn Oil Company, Standard Oil of Kentucky, Standard Oil of Ohio, Union Tank and four of the pipe line companies—Buckeye, Indiana, National Transit and Northern Pipe Line.

The record of quarterly disbursements in recent years follows:

Year	First Quarter	Second Quarter
1937	$25,437,708	$94,966,501
1936	19,872,088	74,817,051
1935	*18,122,737	63,821,486
1934	24,312,981	58,908,391
1933	32,406,332	34,527,547
1932	46,801,053	46,278,873
1931	63,101,797	57,843,467

Year	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
1937	•	•
1936	29,911,506	$114,399,982
1935	17,653,161	70,516,298
1934	18,582,065	67,289,092
1933	19,546,576	42,457,920
1932	43,858,468	44,112,501
1931	51,263,688	48,530,230

*Does not include 1,399,345 shares of Mission Corporation distributed by Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

Power Production Continues to Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—The Edison Electric Institute reported production of electricity in the United States for the week ended May 22 was 2,198,646,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of .2 of 1 per cent over last week's total of 2,194,620,000 kilowatt hours and a gain of 12.1 per cent over production in the same period a year ago of 1,961,694,000 kilowatt hours.

The institute noted the following percentage increases in major geographic areas: New England 13.1, Middle Atlantic 12.7, Central Industrial 15.1, West Central 7.1, Southern States 15.1, Rocky Mountain 25.1, Pacific 4.8.

Plans Stock Splitup

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of Liquid Carbonic Corporation at a special meeting to be called for June 15 will be asked to approve increase in authorized common stock to 1,200,000 shares from 400,000 shares, with a 2-for-1 splitup of outstanding stock. They will also vote on proposed sale of $3,500,000 of convertible debentures to be used for retiring bank loans.

Business Has Only Average Seasonal Rise During April

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—There was only the usual seasonal advance in industrial activity during April, according to the National Industrial Conference Board. The seasonally adjusted index of production and trade, says the report, remained substantially below the peak for the recovery period reached in December, 1936.

Greater-than-seasonal gains occurred in April in all classes of building, in production of steel ingots, electric power, and zinc, and in machine tool orders. These advances were offset, however, by losses in production of automobiles, pig iron, bituminous coal, refined copper, and newsprint, and in cotton consumption.

Indexes of distribution and trade were also lower in April than in March, the declines in this field being reflected in recessions in bank debits and freight carloadings.

Motor Output Up

Automobile production rose to a total of approximately 535,000 units during April, but the advance was less than the usual seasonal amount, bringing adjusted output to a level about 12.2 per cent below the recovery peak reached in December of last year. Despite the prevalence of strike conditions in the industry, production in the first four months of the year exceeded by 11.7 per cent that for the corresponding months of 1936.

Steel ingot production again advanced during April, but on a seasonally adjusted basis, was substantially lower than in three previous months of the recovery period, namely, January, 1937, and December and November, 1936.

Total building awards in 37 eastern states, as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, amounted to $270,100,000 and were 15 per cent higher than in April of last year. For the first four months of 1937, total building awards amounted to $932,500,000 and were 18 per cent above the figure for the first four months of 1936.

Since September, 1936, the amount of construction financed by private funds has constantly exceeded that financed by public funds, reversing the trend which predominated earlier in the recovery period.

Residential building in 1937 continues to show exceptional gains over last year. Residential building in April in 37 eastern states amounted to $108,200,000, a gain of 61 per cent over the same month last year. For the first four months of the current year residential building amounted to $339,800,000, an increase of 78 per cent over the corresponding 1936 period.

Machine tool orders advanced contra-seasonally during April to reach the second highest level for the recovery period.

Carloadings Rise

Total freight carloadings failed to register the usual slight seasonal improvement during April, but were 16.4 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Miscellaneous shipments were curtailed sufficiently during the month, on a seasonally adjusted basis, to reduce them to the lowest level since November, 1936.

The volume of domestic retail sales failed to improve during April. Trade in urban districts, as measured by the index of department store sales computed by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, has increased only slightly since the first of the year. Rural retail sales have actually declined during the period, falling 8 per cent on a seasonally adjusted basis.

Wholesale commodity prices continued the recession which began in the first week in April. The wholesale prices of 15 commodities, as measured by Moody's index, which is relatively sensitive to changes in trend, declined to a new 1937 low point on May 13. This recession canceled all of the rise which occurred from December, 1936, through March, 1937.

The more comprehensive index compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics declined 1.1 per cent from April 3 through May 8. The recession in this index was the result of declines in raw and semi-manufactured commodities. Prices of finished goods continued the rise which has been uninterrupted since last October.

Manhattan Life Announces Promotions of Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The appointment of Alfred P. McMurtrie, secretary of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, as vice-president and secretary, has been announced by Thomas E. Lovejoy, president. Announcement was also made of the appointment of Thomas E. Lovejoy Jr., controller, as treasurer and Elder A. Porter as actuary.

Mr. McMurtrie began his business career in 1885 with Francis H. Leggett & Co. He joined the Manhattan Life in 1890 as a clerk in the accounting department. He was appointed cashier in 1910 and was elected a director in 1934.

Thomas E. Lovejoy Jr. was educated at Riverdale Country School and Yale University, Class of 1928. He began his business career with the Guaranty Trust Company. He was assistant to the vice-president in charge of the investment portfolio when he resigned in 1932 to join the Manhattan Life.

Mr. Porter was educated at the University of Michigan. In 1926 he became actuary of the Indiana State Insurance Department. In 1927 he was elected a vice-president of the Bankers National Life Insurance Company. He left in 1931 to become a consulting actuary. At the beginning of 1936 he engaged in special work for the Manhattan Life.

'Independent Trustee' May Be Wall St.-SEC Bone of Contention

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A radical difference of viewpoint between the Securities Exchange Commission and Wall Street is evident in the recent report on corporate reorganizations made public by the Commission, as well as in the terms of the SEC-sponsored Chandler bill (H. R. 6439) to amend the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

Stripped of a hundred minor, corellary, or extraneous points of issue, the main controversy which is bound to develop in congressional hearings is over the question of whether, in reorganizations, the previous management is to remain in control, or whether an automatic incident of receivership is to be the ousting of the former management.

For Independent Trustee

The Commission proposes, in its report ("Strategy and Techniques of Protective and Reorganization Committees") and in the Chandler bill, that the court appoint an independent trustee to take charge of the company and the reorganization. This trustee is to be neither a creditor nor a stockholder of the company in difficulties, nor to be associated in any way with any former underwriter of the company, either as director, officer, or attorney, nor to have "any other direct or indirect relation to, connection with, or interest in, the debtor or such underwriter." This would sweep from the scene, with the effectiveness of a new broom, all vestige of former management or control.

It would be the duty of the court-appointed and platonically disinterested trustee to investigate the past conduct of the management of the debtor corporation. To quote the Commission's latin, he would "serve as the vehicle for bringing into the reorganization process judical and administrative supervision, scrutiny and control over the formulation and negotiation of plans of reorganization. Such basic and important functions would no longer be the province of self-appointed protective committees, reorganization managers, and the small coterie of directors and bankers." The "independent trustee would work up the new plan, pass on whether to let the old management back in again, and run down the insolvent company's claims against erring officers, bankers, etc. In short, he would be the works—the right hand and the seeing eye of the court.

More Power for Managements

Thus the pendulum of official thought swings back. The last amendment to the Federal Bankruptcy Act involving corporate reorganizations put additional powers into the hands of the existing managements, through Section 77B. Before the passage of that amendment, corporate managements, in order to avoid having their property either torn limb from limb in bankruptcy by unfriendly creditors, or having their corporate existence tied up indefinitely in the courts, had to adopt the roundabout device of prevailing on a friendly creditor to sue them and so to head off suits by unfriendly creditors.

Under 77B the corporation or its financial advisers and counsel could shop around for a friendly federal court, petition itself into receivership just as Popeye the Sailor recently went to jail for the chicken dinners, and then coolly ignore its creditors. Then the corporation could have one of its own officers or bankers appointed receiver or trustee, and continue business as before while the creditors worried.

The amendments to the Federal Bankruptcy Act passed by Congress during the depression, including not only Section 77B (corporations), but 77 (railroads, and the other sections applying to farmers (Frazier-Lemke Act) and municipalities (Sumner-Wilcox Act) were distinctly favorable to debtors as opposed to creditors. The SEC, as the congressionally appointed watchdog of investors' interests, is now proposing an amendment which is distinctly favorable to creditors.

In addition to the appointment of the independent trustee, the new proposals would also give the Securities and Exchange Commission substantial power as friend of the court, something like a master in arbitration or like the Interstate Commerce Commission under 77 reorganizations. The SEC would have the power to intervene in all cases and to pass on all reorganization plans.

Bankers Studying Report

Wall Street investment bankers are at present retiring into their inner offices to study the voluminous "Strategy and Technic" report of the commission, and their attorneys are running nervous fingers over the pages of the Chandler bankruptcy reform bill. But it is already a foregone conclusion that the heaviest impact (to use a word now much in fashion in Washington) of their attack will be against the independent trustee proposal. They will, no doubt, look askance at the commission's request for power to pass on reorganization plans, feeling that the commission is strongly biased against anything with the scent of Wall Street on it. But their rights, perquisites, habits, beliefs, and businesses will be most acutely touched at the point where the independent trustee is put in and they are put out.

To get more academic than the neo-Platonists themselves, it may be said that there are two good reasons for the independent trustee idea, and two good reasons against it. It looks like a good idea if corporations go broke on account of mismanagement. The management ought then to be thrown out. As the commission says, (p. 309, "Strategy & Techniques") "Certain it is that reorganization affords a rare and signal opportunity for dislodging a management. In case of the larger corporations the management is largely self-perpetuating. Once in the saddle, it remains—at least until reorganization. If a reorganization is consummated and a faithless or incompetent management is reinstated, it means that it has been granted another indefinite tenure and becomes once more self-perpetuating."

The other good reason for an independent trustee is that he alone, perhaps, can be relied on to scrape from the corporate hull all the barnacles of nepotism, favoritism, patronage, excessive fees, sinecures, etc., which have there accumulated under the previous management—the "emoluments of control" to use one of Commissioner Douglas's favorite expressions.

Against Trustee Idea

Against the independent trustee idea is, in the first place, the possibility that the corporation may not have been sunk by its own encrusted barnacles, its own mismanagement, but by the choppy seas of depression. The management may be good. It may be the best that can be hoped for. Its bankers may be competent, their plans sound, their fight to keep outsiders outside a good thing, and the stockholders and creditors may be an inert and inchoate mass of scattered individuals.

The other argument against the independent trustee idea is a rather delicate and partisan one. It is simply that emoluments of control are emoluments of control, no matter who handles them. The Commission, in its summary of its "Strategy" report, said that "there should be a greater democratization in the proceedings." The power to be granted the trustee, however, would be immense. True, he could pare away many costs and rackets. But how pure, the bankers ask, is a political appointee? What a racket that would be, they say, dispensing trusteeships! One of the most persistent themes of the SEC's reports on Wall Street is the system of doing right by one's friends. In politics, however, this is considered a principle, not an abuse.

Fair and quick receiverships have been a problem as long as there have been large corporations. The present generation of bankers and financial writers studied the complexities of the problem way back when they were Socialists in Junior and Senior undergraduate days. As corporate structures become more complex the problem becomes more complex. A quick receivership can rarely be fair and a fair receivership can rarely be quick. The time necessary to thresh out and argue out all interests involved is almost endless, and constantly suggests an increase in the power of the law, the court, or its advisers to overlook small inequities, adopt a scheme, pound the table and say "take it or leave it."

The Commission's "Strategy and Technique" report is in large part a supporting document for its claim that authority in reorganizations should be taken from interested managements and bankers, and put in the hands of a disinterested trustee. A sketchy summary and comment on this report will be presented in a subsequent article.

Steel Taxes in 1936 Equaled $169 Per Employee Against $134 in 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the year 1936 the steel industry's taxes were equivalent to a year's pay for 74,500 employees, and represented an outlay of $169 for each worker on the pay rolls during the year, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

"In 1935," says the report, "taxes were equivalent to $134 per steel employee and represented a year's pay for 55,640 workers.

During the year a total of $105,850,000 was paid in taxes to federal, state and local governments by 107 iron and steel companies which produced more than 90 per cent of the industry's output of finished products.

The aggregate of taxes paid last year was 50 per cent larger than in 1935, when the same group of companies paid out $70,837,000 in taxes. Social security taxes, both federal and state, which were levied on 1936 pay rolls for the first time, accounted for $9,845,000 of the $35,000,000 increases in taxes.

The amount of social security taxes levied on the pay rolls of the industry in 1937 is expected to be materially greater than the 1936 total, because of larger pay rolls, the addition of the tax for old age pensions, and the higher rate of tax for unemployment insurance reserves.

Figures concerning tax payments are not available for most of the companies prior to 1935, but reports from 25 steel companies, representing a large part of the industry's capacity, show that more than $553,000,000 in taxes were paid in the eight years 1929-1936. This sum is equivalent to $3.37 on each ton of finished steel produced by the companies during the period, and represents 4.6 per cent of the companies total gross sales.

Oil Output Is Slightly Lower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Crude oil production last week had a daily average gross of 3,550,450 barrels compared with 3,551,950 in the preceding week, a decline of 1500, according to the American Petroleum Institute.

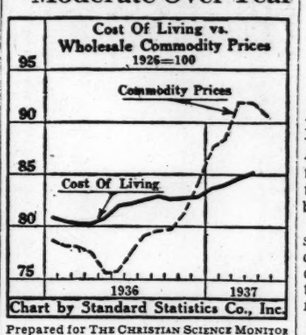
A decline of 10,950 barrels daily in the output of Oklahoma and a gain of 6600 in Texas were the important changes. Production was 217,550 barrels more than the calculation of 3,332,900 daily by the Bureau of Mines for May.

Motor fuel stocks in the United States, including the amount of unfinished gasoline contained in naphtha distillates, at the close of last week amounted to 79,827,000 barrels, compared with 80,378,000 a week earlier, a decline of 551,000. Motor fuel stocks on May 22, 1937, were 72,158,000 barrels.

Gasoline stocks at refineries declined 712,000 barrels to 49,869,000, while those in bulk terminals, "in transit" and in pipe lines were up 194,000 to 22,568,000. Stocks of unfinished gasoline decreased 33,000 barrels to 7,390,000.

The reporting refineries representing 88.8 per cent of the refining capacity of the country, operated at 84.1 per cent of capacity, compared with 79.9 per cent.

Cost of Living Rise Moderate Over Year



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

As shown by the accompanying chart, the rise in living costs over the past year has been comparatively moderate. This is certainly true of most lines of consumers' goods.

High food prices are largely the aftermath of the 1934-36 drought periods, and they should be gradually reduced over the next several years.

Moreover, larger production volumes permit economies which tend to moderate the relative increase in prices to consumers in spite of higher raw material and labor costs.

U. S. Steel Corp. Votes to Pay $2 On the Preferred

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—United States Steel Corp. has declared a dividend of $2 a share on account of arrears on the preferred stock, payable June 29 to stock of record June 4.

With the payment of this dividend there will remain unpaid on account of arrearages $3.25 a share on the preferred stock, totaling $11,709,136, without giving effect to any accruals for the second quarter of 1937.

The financial community was taken by surprise by this dividend action, since under normal conditions the directors consider dividends only at the regular meeting in the month immediately following the close of a quarter. At the directors' meeting on April 27, the board declared the regular preferred dividend of $1.75 a share and an additional distribution of $4 a share on account of arrears, adding $7,845,370 of first quarter income to surplus.

While it was not assumed yesterday in Wall Street that a further payment on account of arrears will be made a month from now, it was regarded as evident that prospects for a resumption of common dividends at the July meeting of the board had been substantially improved by yesterday's action.

Only four of the 18 directors were absent from the meeting, with J. P. Morgan and Myron C. Taylor abroad and Sewell L. Avery and Thomas Morrison also unable to attend. Edward R. Stettinius Jr., chairman of the finance committee, presided.

Reichsbank to Pay Young Loan Coupons at $20

BERLIN, May 25 (AP)—The Reichsbank offered today to redeem interest coupons of the American section of the young loan due June 1 which are stamped "U. S. A. Domicile Oct. 1, 1935" at $20 for $27.50 face value.

Interested holders were asked to present the coupons to J. P. Morgan or Hapag representatives in the United States.

Monopoly Threat Is Seen By Bankers in McAdoo Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The National Association of Supervisors of State Banks vigorously opposed the McAdoo bill that would permit the establishment of branches of national banks beyond the state boundaries of the parent institution.

The association contends that such a bill virtually eliminates most of the state banks and places financial operations of the country in the hands of a comparatively few institutions.

"This type of branch banking would mean a fold-up of the state systems," said Dr. Luther A. Harr, chairman of the committee and Secretary of Banking in Pennsylvania. "It would lead to country-wide branch banking with the financial power in control of comparatively few men. It is undemocratic."

General Opposition

According to information given the chairman all state banking associations that met recently opposed the McAdoo bill and the New York and Pennsylvania convention this week were expected to take similar action.

It was declared by Dr. Harr that the committee likewise opposed what he termed careless chartering of banks by the Federal Savings and Loan Associations, a condition which, he added, particularly existed in New York. He said that, in co-operation with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, an effort was being made to hold the number of new banks chartered to a minimum.

"I oppose the indiscriminate chartering of banks," Dr. Harr declared. "Anything that would jeopardize state banks naturally would be opposed by the FDIC, since a large segment of its membership is composed of state institutions."

Dr. Harr said, following the committee's resolution against the bill, that as a result of the McAdoo proposal, if it was enacted, a national bank in New York State would be permitted to cross to New Jersey and absorb the banking facilities of that State.

Deposits Concentrated

"The menace with which we would be threatened can be further visualized when you consider the fact that banking resources already have become so concentrated that 51 per cent of the total bank deposits of the nation are in 109 banks," he said. "To further concentrate in the hands of a few powerful banking groups the control of bank credit would seriously affect the welfare of every person in the country."

The committee's resolution said the body takes the position "that the several states alone should determine the extent to which branch banking, if any, should be permitted to such states, whether such branch banking be by state banks, whether or not members of the Federal Reserve System, or by national banking associations."

If necessary, according to Dr. Harr, a convention of all state banking supervisors will be called to meet in Washington to wage the battle against the extension of branch banking by Congress.

Telephone Toll Calls Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Long-distance telephone calls handled by 11 subsidiary operating companies of International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation during the first quarter of the year totaled 8,784,997, compared with 7,085,029 in the same period last year, the company reported. The report covered operations in North and South America, the West Indies, Europe and Asia.

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MOVIE Camera $9.95, Projector $14.95, Candid Camera $12.50, Leica Camera F3.5 lens $45, other Leica, Graflex, Zeiss and Movie Specials. Coronation Movies, 16mm. 100' $1.98; trades accepted; film library. BARGAINGRAM FREE. MOGULL'S, 1942-C Boston Rd., New York City.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA—Tourists welcome at Rose Bungalow, 496 Phillip St., 4 blocks north of Falls View Bridge. MISS BLANCHE CARTER. Tel. 1913-J

SALESMEN WANTED

REMINGTON RAND (Portable Typewriter Division) will employ reliable local representatives; no experience; commission. Write M. N. RAND, 315 Fourth Ave., Dept. CS, New York.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN TO SELL COSMETICS, full or part time; good commission; see our display advertisement in this paper today. JENNE D'OR, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLLEGE graduate, 27, will manage home and children during parents' vacation or absence; can tutor; will drive, travel. Elizabeth Van Meter, 1103 45th St., Des Moines, Iowa.

SUMMER BOARD

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD
Attractive guest building, large estate, private beach, sailing, golf; instruction in swimming, riding, tennis, music, art and languages optional; excellent cuisine. Arrangements for transportation to Christian Science services. $22.50 week up. Brewster, Mass.

SUMMER RENTALS

Estate for Summer Rental
700 acres, 20 miles bridle paths; on fresh water lake on Cape Cod; services of three outside men, use of garden produce, milk, broilers, eggs, main house 10 rooms, 2 baths, boathouse with accommodations for 4, servants' cottage; stabling for 5 horses, boats, canoes; tennis court; 8 miles to salt water bathing, offered from June to October at the unbelievably low price of $2000.
WALTER CHANNING, INC.
50 Congress Street Boston, Mass.
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THUMB INDEXING

Holmes Thumb Index for Bibles and Works on Christian Science.
RAPID PAGE FINDER CO.
43 Norway Street, Boston.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BALTIMORE, MD. — Sublet, living room, bath, Pullman kitchen, antiques, southern exposure, garden outlook, references; June 15th to Sept. 1st. JANE E. JOSLIN, The Blackstone, Charles and 33rd Sts.

BOSTON—1-2-3 room apts., furnished; near The Mother Church. Apply Janitor, 64 Hemenway Street.

BOSTON, 7 Norway St., Suite 3—To let, 5-room furnished apartment; opposite the church park. Telephone KENmore 6532.

BOSTON, 111 Norway St.—2-room kitchenette apartment available for immediate use; furnished. Tel. COM. 8716.

SUBLET for summer, newly furnished apt., 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; exceptional. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St., Boston. KEN 4033.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

NEW 7-PASSENGER CARS with uniform chauffeur guides to all places of interest; reasonable rates by hour, day or week. Tel. Asp 1300, Brookline, Mass. Alden Park Cab Co.

PACKARD DeLuxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner driver; best references. Bachman, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

LAKE MOHAWK, N. J.—Summer cottage where one may enjoy peace, harmony and contentment; living room with fieldstone fireplace, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, 2 sleeping porches, modern improvements; club privileges, swimming, riding, tennis, golf, season $350. A. CARNEGIE, 623 Carlyle Pl., Union, N. J.

AVAILABLE by month or season—on island of Grand Manan, N. B.—Attractive summer home; seven rooms, bath, electricity, two fireplaces, unsurpassed view. ESTHER BRICKETT (Miss) Sharon Road, Atlantic, Mass.

FOR RENT in Scituate, 3 summer cottages 2 on ocean front, all conveniences, electric lights, gas ranges, fireplaces, screened porches, garages; $300-$450-$600. Write G. W. A., 28 Laurel Ave., Wellesley Hills, Mass. Tel. Wel 1176-M, or call week-ends at Adams White House, Jericho Rd., Scituate, Mass.

NEWLY erected four-room furnished bungalow situated in attractive pine grove; season. MRS. CHARLES HORN, Lake George, N. Y.

CARPETS AND RUGS

CLEARING out balance of broadloom carpeting, linoleum at extraordinary reductions; samples submitted. DEXTER CARPET, 127 Madison Ave., N. Y.

ORIENTALS BOUGHT SOLD EXCHANGED. Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Expert Repairing and Washing Service. Veterian Bros., 276 5th Av., N Y C MU 4-4242

RUGS domestic and orientals, bought, sold exchanged; largest used rug dealers in N. Y. Armory Co., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com 4045. We do cleaning and repairing too.

Rugs, Carpets shampooed, repaired, stored. KAY CARPET CLEANING CO., 473 West 150th St., New York City. Tel. WAshington Heights 7-1378

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 900,000
Previous day 842,380
1937 vol. to date 211,612,254
1936 vol. to date 237,835,453

Stock Market Is Generally Lower; Trading Is Quiet

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP)—Specialties and some coppers were resistant, but in the rest of today's stock list, losses of fractions to a point or so prevailed.

Trading was the lowest in a week. Transactions ran at the rate of about 600,000 shares for the full session.

Issues which failed to get a firm footing were Republic Steel, General Motors, Goodyear, Sears Roebuck, International Harvester, American Telephone, Western Union, Electric Power & Light, Kennecott, International Nickel, Continental Oil, General Electric, Pure Oil, New York Central, Great Northern preferred, Northern Pacific and Southern Railway.

There was a mild call for Bethlehem Steel, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, Douglas Aircraft, North American, American Smelting, Texas Corp., American Can, du Pont, Southern Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio and Otis Elevator.

Anaconda had Wall Street talk of copper price stability to support it.

The bond market showed an inclination to work higher today, where trading interest developed, but most of the list received scant attention.

In a highly selective proceedings junior rail loans picked up a few fractional gains. Low yield corporates also edged up here and there, but United States Governments generally moved quietly at slightly lower prices.

There was fair activity in Baltimore & Ohio 4½s and Great Northern 4s on a slowly rising market. Chesapeake Corporation 5s, 1944, were moderately lower. Pure Oil 4¼s helped a lagging industrial group with a considerable turnover and a fractional gain.

The foreign section tended to drift a little lower. Cuban Public Works 5½s gave up a point in the early dealings.

Inactivity in the curb market was partially relieved today by a few wide swings in industrial and store groups.

Great Atlantic & Pacific declined about 5 to a new 1937 low, extending a move which started with the Supreme Court decision upholding the Louisiana chain store tax law.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass and Red Bank Oil fell back a point or so, while Sherwin Williams pushed up about 3½.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Stocks closed steady today. Home rails resumed the lead and ended sharply higher.

Paris—The Bourse was irregular at the close today. Banking and international issues were firm, but government bonds were heavy.

Liverpool—Wheat futures weakened in sympathy with the Winnipeg market today and favorable weather reports from Canada and the United States. Declines ranged from 1⅜ to 2⅜d. at the close. Cotton closed quiet, 3 to 4 points lower.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev. Day	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com paper			
Prime	1 @1¼	1 @1¼	¾
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1¼
Bar silver	45c	45c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	⅛@ ¼%	⅛@ ¼%	⅛@ ⅛%
60 days	⅛@ ½	⅛@ ½	⅛@ ⅛
90 days	⅛@ ½	⅛@ ½	⅛@ ⅛
4 months	⅜@ ⅝	⅜@ ⅝	⅛@ ⅜
5-6 months	¾@ ⅞	¾@ ⅞	⅜@ ⅝

London Quotations

3 mos bills	⅛@ ⅜	⅛@ ⅜	⅛@ ⅜
Short bills	⅛@ ⅜	⅛@ ⅜	⅛@ ⅜
Bar silver	20½d	20⅜d	19¾d
Bar gold	140s 7d	140s 5½d	139s 7½d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Buenos Aires	3½
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	4
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	4
Dallas	2	Lisbon	4½
Kansas City	2	London	2
Minneapolis	2	Helsingfors	4
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	4
Richmond	2	Ottawa	2½
San Francisco	2	Paris	4
St. Louis	3	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Rome	4½
Berne	1½	Stockholm	2½
Berlin	4	Sofia	5½
Bombay	3	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	2	Vienna	3½
Bucharest	4½	Warsaw	5
Budapest	4		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe		
Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.94⅜	$4.94¼	$8.2397
Cables	4.94¼	4.94⅜	8.2397
France—franc	.0447	.0447	[illegible]
Belgium—belga	.1686	.1686	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2287	.2287	[illegible]
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4015	.4019	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5499	.5499	[illegible]
Sweden—krona	.2548	.2549	.4537
Norway—krone	.2484	.2484	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2207	.2207	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1880	.1880	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349	[illegible]
Finland—finm'k	.0219	.0219	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1900	.1900	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3055	.3070	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0650	.0655	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.2060
Peru—sol	.2574	.2610	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5650‡	.5750‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2883	.2881	.8440
India—rupee	.3733	.3730	.6180
Java—florin	.5520	.5520	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3056	.3056	*
Shanghai—dol	.2994	.2994	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5806	.5806	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012½	.5012½	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0012½	1.0012½	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

* Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. † Not quoted. ‡ Free market. § Parity changed; value not yet determined. ¶ Paper o.

Hide Futures

orted by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
t.	16.10	16.15	16.05	16.10	—.05
	16.43	16.45	16.34	16.34	+.06

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	46⅛	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	+ ⅛
84½	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	1	77	77	77	M'y 25
24⅝	9½	Adams Exp (.30g)	2	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
28⅝	24½	Adams-Millis (2)	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
36	29¾	Addressog (.60g)	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	M'y 24
4⅞	2¼	Advance Rume	3	2½	2½	2½	M'y 25
80¼	67¼	Air Reduc (1a)	3	70½	70	70	— ½
5¼	2¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
15¾	11⅜	Alaska Jun (.60a)	3	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ¼
5⅜	3½	Alleghany	36	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
58½	43	Alleg pf xw	2	50	49⅞	49⅞	M'y 10
59¾	43½	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	
59	43¾	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	50	50	50	M'y 13
52⅛	38¾	Alleg pr pf	1	38½	38½	38½	—2½
45⅜	33	Alleg Steel (.80g)	1	34½	34½	34½	— ½
27⅞	19	Allen Indust (1)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
258½	218	Al Chem & Dye (6)	3	232	231	231	—3
33⅛	24½	Allied Mills (2g)	10	27½	26⅞	27¼	
21⅞	15	Allied Strs (.20g)	19	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	— ¼
85	78½	Allied St pf (5)	4	78½	78½	78½	M'y 25
83½	58½	Allis-Ch Mfg (½g)	13	60⅜	59	60¼	+ ⅞
39¾	27½	Alpha P Cem (1)	7	28	27¾	28	M'y 25
8⅞	4⅜	Amal Lea	4	5½	5½	5½	— ¼
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	M'y 24
114⅞	90	Amerada (2)	12	96⅜	96¼	96½	— ¾
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	9	90	90	90	—1
41⅜	21½	Am Bank Note (¼g)	8	23½	23	23½	
80¾	57¼	Am Brake Shoe (2)	7	64⅜	63¾	64¼	+ ½
121	95½	Am Can (4a)	18	99½	98½	98½	— ¾
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	1	156	156	156	M'y 25
71	50½	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	1	55	54¾	55	
104½	87	Am Car & F pf (4g)	1	91	91	91	M'y 24
99½	72	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	5	90	90	90	
148	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	136½	136½	136½	M'y 24
105⅛	98	Am Chicle (4a)	3	105⅛	104⅞	105⅛	+1
23⅜	13⅜	Am Colortype	1	17	17	17	
30¾	22⅜	Am Comml Alco	2	23½	23½	23½	— ⅞
33⅜	25¼	Am Crystal Sug (2g)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ½
13½	8⅛	Am Encaus Til	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	M'y 25
17	10¾	Am Europ	1	12½	12½	12½	M'y 24
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	15	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
58⅞	37	Am & F P $6 pf	1	37	37	37	M'y 20
68⅞	45	Am & F P $7 pf	1	48	48	48	
38½	18½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	21	21	21	
21	16¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	18	17¾	17¾	M'y 25
11¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	3	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
55¾	37½	Am Hi & L pf (3)	2	42	41⅜	42	M'y 25
52⅜	42	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	— ¼
4¾	2⅛	Am Ice	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
27⅝	17¼	Am Ice pf (½g)	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅜
17¾	13⅛	Am Internat	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
58⅞	42½	Am Loco	4	45	44	45	
125	107	Am Loco pf	1	109½	109½	109½	+ ½
29¾	20½	Am M & Fdy (½g)	1	21	21	21	
13⅜	9	Am M & Met (.30g)	1	9½	9½	9½	M'y 25
68¾	45½	Am Met (¼g)	2	51	50	50	—1¼
129½	115	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	117	117	117	M'y 20
16½	8⅛	Am Pow & Lt	7	9⅛	8¾	8¾	— ¼
87⅛	53	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	4	59½	58¾	59½	+ ⅛
72½	43¾	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	10	49	47⅝	48¾	+1¼
29½	20⅛	Am Rad & St S (.60)	37	21¾	21¼	21⅜	— ½
45¼	31⅜	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	23	34½	34	34	— ⅛
36	28	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'y 24
29	22¼	Am Seating	4	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	M'y 25
105¾	79⅛	Am Smelt & R (1½g)	54	90⅝	88¾	89⅞	+1¾
154	·138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	2	143¼	143¼	143¼	+ ¼
107⅛	105	Am Smelt 2 pf (6)	1	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	M'y 25
67½	57½	Am Snuff (3a)	5	58	58	58	M'y 24
73¼	48⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	9	55¼	54⅝	54¾	— ⅛
26½	20	Am Stores (2)	8	19⅜	19½	19⅜	— ⅜
56⅞	43½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	7	46½	46½	46½	— ½
143¾	125⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞	M'y 25
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1)	12	25⅜	25	25⅜	
187	160⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	10	168	167¼	167⅜	— ⅝
99	74¼	Am Tob (5)	2	78	77½	78	+ ½
99⅞	74⅜	Am Tob B (5)	1	79½	79½	79½	+ ⅝
150½	128¼	Am Tob pf (6)	2	134¾	134¾	134¾	
20½	13¼	Am Type Fdrs	27	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
29½	16¾	Am Wat Wks (.40g)	20	18¾	18	18⅛	— ¼
107	94½	Am W W I of (6)	2	94⅝	94½	94½	M'y 21
14⅜	8⅜	Am Woolen	3	9	9	9	
79	59¾	Am Wool pf (2k)	2	62	62	62	—1
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	6	12⅞	12⅜	12¾	— ⅛
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
79¾	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	1	59	59	59	M'y 24
69½	47¾	Anaconda (¼g)	146	55¼	54⅛	54⅝	+ ½
97	79	Anacon W & C (1½g)	2	82½	82½	82½	M'y 25
24¾	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	1	20	20	20	— ¼
37½	22	Andes Cop	1	23½	23½	23½	M'y 11
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	M'y 25
46	40	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	1	109	109	109	— ½
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	34	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	1	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	M'y 25
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	105	105	105	+4
70½	57½	Armstrong Cork (1g)	11	64⅛	63¼	63½	— ¾
16¼	12	Arnold Const (⅝g)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
17⅜	10	Artloom	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅜
24¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Gds	7	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
101	92½	Asd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	92½	92½	92½	M'y 24
125	114	Asd D Gd 2 pf (3½k)	1	115	115	115	Apr 26
57½	49¾	Assoc Invest (2)	1	52	52	52	M'y 19
94¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	56	84¼	82½	83	— ¾
104	97½	Atchison pf (5)	2	98⅞	98⅝	98⅜	—1¼
55½	44¼	Atl Cst Line	10	48¼	47¾	48¼	— ¾
29	19¾	Atl G & W In	2	20½	20½	20½	M'y 24
44	30⅜	Atl G & W In pf	1	32	32	32	
37	28	Atl Refin (1)	10	29½	29⅛	29½	+ ¼
116½	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107	107	107	M'y 21
18½	15¼	Atlas Corp (.80)	6	15⅜	15½	15½	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	50½	50½	50½	M'y 25
94	70	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	72½	72½	72½	M'y 25
18¼	12¼	Atlas Tack (¾g)	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
36¾	21⅞	Auburn Auto	1	24½	24½	24½	M'y 25
9½	6	Aust Nich	6	6¼	6	6	M'y 25
9¼	5⅝	Aviation Corp	10	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
		—B—					
1¼	6¼	Baldwin Loc	30	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
9½	5⅜	Baldwin Loc asd	15	6¼	6	6⅛	— ⅛
120	86¾	Baldwin Loc pf	2	93¼	93¼	93¼	—1
120	88½	Baldwin Loc pf asd	1	96¼	96¼	96¼	M'y 25
40½	20⅜	Balt & Ohio	24	32¼	31⅞	32¼	+ ⅜
47¾	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	6	37	36⅛	36⅜	—1⅜
45	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	42	42	42	M'y 21
43⅜	29⅜	Barber Co (¼g)	3	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	—1
32	24½	Barker Bros	2	26	26	26	M'y 25
35¼	24¼	Barnsdall (1)	25	27	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅜
20¼	14¼	Bayuk Cigar (⅜g)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	M'y 25
28¾	22⅛	Beatrice Cr (1g)	2	23¼	23	23¼	M'y 25
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	+ ⅛
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	109½	109½	109½	
15¾	12	Belding-Hem (1)	2	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ¼
87	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	M'y 18
30½	19⅛	Bendix Aviat (½g)	12	21	20½	20½	
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind Ln (.95g)	9	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
62¾	50½	Best & Co (2½a)	2	51½	51¼	51¼	M'y 24
105½	73	Beth Stl (4g)	41	86¼	84¾	85¾	— ⅝
20	18½	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	3	19	18¾	18¾	M'y 24
159½	115¾	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	3	117¾	117	117	
69¾	43½	Bigelow-San (1¼g)	1	53½	53½	53½	—1
38	27½	Black & Decker (½g)	3	28	28	28	M'y 25
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.20g)	3	24¼	24	24	— ½
49¾	31⅝	Boeing Airpl	11	34⅜	33¾	34½	
48⅛	40⅞	Bohn Alum (3)	3	42¾	42½	42½	
28	24¼	Borden (1.60)	12	24½	24¼	24¼	— ½
46⅜	38⅞	Borg-Warner	12	45⅞	45	45⅞	+ ¾
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	1	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
4½	2⅛	Botany C M A	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y 20
23¼	15	Bridgept Brass (.60)	57	17⅜	16⅞	17⅛	— ⅛
59⅞	41¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	19	43	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅜
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	4	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	— ⅛
47	41	Bristol-My (2.40a)	2	42¾	42¾	42¾	M'y 19
8	3¼	Bklyn & Qu T	3	4	4	4	M'y 24
38½	17⅛	Bklyn & Q T pf	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
53	25⅞	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	19	27⅜	26⅛	26⅛	—1⅝
102¼	76	Bklyn-M-T-pf (6)	8	76½	76	76	—1
52¾	32	Bklyn Un G (1.90g)	6	32	32	32	+ ⅛
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	·3	48	48	48	M'y 21
24½	17½	Brunswick-Bal	9	19¾	19¾	19¾	—½
25¼	15⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	3	17	16⅞	17	— ¼
14⅜	8⅜	Budd Mfg	11	9¾	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
98	71	Budd Mfg pf	1	75	75	75	M'y 22
13	8	Budd Wheel (.20g)	9	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅜
45¼	31	Bullard Co (½g)	5	36	35	35	M'y 25
65¼	50½	Bulova Watch (4a)	4	55	54	54	M'y 25
35⅝	25½	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	6	26⅜	26¼	26¼	— ¼
11¾	7	Bush Term	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	M'y 25
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	1	28	28	28	M'y 20
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.30g)	3	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
36¼	28¾	Butler Bros pf (1½)	5	29¾	29½	29¾	M'y 25
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	8	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
33¾	20⅞	Byers Co	5	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ¼
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (½g)	2	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅜
		—C—					
48¼	37	Calif Pack (1½a)	1	38	38	38	—1
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	M'y 24
6½	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	9	3¾	3½	3½	— ¼
20½	12	Calumet & Hec (¾g)	19	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	
373⅜	26	Campbell Wy (1)	5	28⅝	27¾	27¾	—1¼
38¼	25⅛	Can D G Ale	16	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	— ½
11½	12¼	Canad Pac	39	13	12¾	13	+ ⅜
61½	48	Cann Mills (½g)	5	48	48	48	— ¼
24	14⅛	Cap Adm A	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	M'y 24
8½	1½	Carriers & G (.05g)	4	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
176½	138	Case (J I)	3	166	165	165	M'y 24
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	10	91½	90½	91½	+ ¼
41¼	26⅜	Celanese (⅜g)	41	39¼	38⅝	38⅝	
113½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	112	112	112	M'y 25
48¼	36½	Celotex (.40g)	7	42⅞	41⅞	41⅞	M'y 24
39¼	31	Cent Aguir (1½a)	1	33	33	33	— ½
12⅝	7⅛	Cent Fdy	2	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
41¾	26	Cent R R NJ	1	26	26	26	— ¼
24¾	12⅝	Cent Violeta Sug	1	14	14	14	M'y 24
14½	10⅛	Cent Rib M (.20g)	1	11	11	11	+ ½
86⅜	60	Cerro de Pas (4)	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	+ ¼
23⅝	14½	Certain-teed	2	16	16	16	— ½
60½	35½	Champ Pap & F (1a)	2	58½	58¼	58¼	M'y 25
48	16⅞	Checker Cab	2	19¾	16⅞	19¾	M'y 21
68⅞	54⅜	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	68	58⅞	55¼	55⅝	— ⅞
100	91	Ches & O pf (4)	2	97⅜	97½	97⅜	M'y 25
90½	77½	Ches Corp (3)	1	78	78	78	— ½
43¾	21½	Chi & E Ill	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ¼
13½	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	3	10½	10	10	M'y 25
6⅜	3½	Chi & N W	3	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
19½	11½	Chi & N W pf	5	14	13½	13½	M'y 25
4	2⅛	Chi Gt West	3	2⅝	2½	2½	
18¼	12	Chi Gt West pf	3	12¾	12½	12¾	
32	24½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	7	26¾	25⅞	26¾	+ ¼
3¼	2	Chi M St P & P	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'y 25
7¼	4⅜	Chi M St P & P pf	10	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
33	21	Chi Pneu T	3	26	25½	25½	M'y 24
70½	55¾	Chi Pneu T pf (7⅛k)	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	+ ¼
3⅝	2⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
8¾	5¼	C R I & P 6% pf	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
10¼	6¾	C R I & P 7% pf	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
27½	18¼	Chi Yell Cab (2)	3	18¾	18½	18½	M'y 21
22½	15¾	Chick Cot Oil	10	17	16½	17	M'y 25
15⅞	12⅛	Childs Co	13	13¼	13	13	
135½	106½	Chrysler (3½g)	33	112¼	111	111⅞	+ ⅝

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21⅜	18⅞	City Ice & F (2)	3	19	19	19	— ⅛
10⅜	7	City Stores	3	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
40¼	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	·4	36¾	36½	36½	— ¼
44¾	35	Clev Gr Br (½g)	7	42	42	42	M'y 24
98⅜	78	Cluett Pea (3)	1	93	93	93	M'y 25
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	1	156	156	156	M'y 25
58¼	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58½	58	58	M'y 14
25¾	19¼	Colg-Palm (½)	6	20	19⅞	20	+ ¼
104½	102¼	Colg-Palm pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	
62¾	51⅜	Coll & Aik (2a)	9	52	52	52	+ ¼
51⅞	33	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	5	35⅞	35	35	M'y 24
20⅞	11⅛	Colum G&E (.20g)	46	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
108	87	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	89	89	89	+1½
39½	31	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	11	34¼	34	34¼	+ ⅛
46⅛	38½	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	+2⅛
125¾	111	Colum Carb (4a)	5	119½	117¾	118⅛	M'y 25
69¼	56⅜	Coml Credit (4)	17	62¼	62	62	
114	100	Coml Crd pf (4¼)	2	105½	105½	105½	
80¼	63½	Coml Inv Tr (4)	21	68	68	68	+ ⅝
120	103⅞	Cm I Tr cv pf (4¼)	6	104	103⅞	104	M'y 19
21¼	13⅝	Coml Solv (.60a)	17	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	2	Comwlth & Sou	131	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
75⅜	47¾	Com & Sou pf (3)	7	52½	52½	52½	+ ¾
19¼	13¼	Conde Nast	1	15½	15½	15½	M'y 24
45½	36¾	Congoleum-N (2)	2	37¼	36¾	36¾	— ¼
19¼	14½	Congress Cig	1	14½	14½	14½	M'y 21
18¾	11⅛	Consol Cigar	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¾
13¼	8⅛	Con Coal	3	11⅛	11	11

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U. S. Bonds Uneven—Corporate Liens Easy—Curb Is Steady

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Ford Motor Co. Profits in 1936 About $26,000,000

The Ford Motor Company has filed with Henry F. Long, Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, its balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1936. It shows a profit and loss account on that date of $602,666,672, compared with $582,977,651 on Dec. 31, 1935, or an increase of $19,689,021.

Reserves increased during the year from $10,961,346 to $17,699,023, or $6,737,677. Total increase in profit and loss account and reserves was therefore $26,426,698 equal to $7.65 a share on the 3,452,900 shares of $5 par value outstanding at the end of 1936.

Previous to 1934, the stock was $100 par, the capital having been readjusted by issuance of 20 $5 shares for each $100 par share.

The profit calculated as above compares with an indicated profit in the 1935 year of $3,565,617, equal to $1.03 a share. In 1934 there was an indicated profit of $6,860,462, or $1.98 a share; in 1933 there was an indicated loss of $3,480,331 and in 1932 an indicated loss of $79,247,669.

The indicated figures do not take into account any dividends that may have been paid to the three owners of the business, Henry Ford, Mrs. Ford and Edsel B. Ford.

Changes in the profit and loss account in the 17 years, based on figures reported to the Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, are shown below:

Dec. 31, 1936	$602,666,672
Dec. 31, 1935	582,977,651
Dec. 31, 1934	580,390,953
Dec. 31, 1933	576,517,079
Dec. 31, 1932	580,440,603
Dec. 31, 1931	655,302,247
Dec. 31, 1930	708,888,247
Dec. 31, 1929	664,427,424
Dec. 31, 1928	582,629,563
Dec. 31, 1927	654,851,061
Dec. 31, 1926	697,637,788
Dec. 31, 1925	622,366,893
Dec. 31, 1924	542,476,497
Dec. 31, 1923	442,041,081
Feb. 28, 1923	359,777,598
Feb. 28, 1922	240,478,736
Apr. 30, 1921	182,677,696
June 30, 1920	165,679,132

Assets of the company were listed as $717,359,000, an increase of approximately $35,000,000 over the 1935 figure of $681,549,000.

Demand for Steel Firm in All Lines Except Automobiles

NEW YORK (AP)—The steel industry has begun to reflect seasonal influences, although demand is holding up strongly in all lines except automobiles, Iron Age said in its weekly review.

The approaching changeover to 1938 models is bringing production of parts for currently produced motor cars to an end, the review stated, although business from this quarter will soon be increasing as manufacturers prepare for next year's output.

"Although aggregate orders for steel have been running about 75 per cent of current shipments," the trade journal said, "pressure from consumers for deliveries has been relaxed to such an extent that much earlier shipments of some products are possible than could be obtained until very recently.

"Steel ingot output is slightly lower this week at 91 per cent cent compared with an estimated 92 per cent last week. Barring the possibility of shutdowns caused by strikes at some independent plants, there appears to be no likelihood of any sharp reduction in output during June.

"The decline in steel scrap prices, which has been continuous for seven weeks, appears to have hit bottom, temporarily at least. The Iron Age scrap composite price, at $17.92, is unchanged for the first time since early April.

"Construction work continues to furnish a substantial amount of steel orders, although some projects are held up because of uncertainties caused by labor disturbances and high wages for building labor."

Boston Stocks

May 26, 1937

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
9.75	Bos & Albany	133	132⅜	132⅜	133⅜
2.00b	Bos Her-Trav	26¾	26¾	26¾	27¼
..	Bos & Me	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
..	Bos & Me pr pf	47	46	46	46
..	Bos & Me A pf	13½	13½	13½	13⅝
..	B & M st A pf	15	14⅝	14⅝	15¾
..	B & M st B pf	18	18	18	19
..	B & M st D pf	21½	21½	21½	21
.64	Bos Pers Prop	14	14	14	14
..	Brown Durrell	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
..	Copper Range	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	12
3.00	East G & F pf	43	43	43	43½
4.50	Ea G&F pr pf	59½	59	59	58½
..	East Mass St Ry	2¼	2	2	2¼
..	Eastern SS	10	10	10	10
8.00	Edison Elec	133	132	132	134
2.50a	Fir Nat Stores	41⅜	41⅛	41⅛	40⅜
.65a	General Cap	42¼	42	42	42⅜
..	Georgian A pf	27⅜	23¼	23¼	..
..	Gilchrist	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
..	Hath Bak A	5½	5½	5½	..
..	Hath Bak B	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
..	Hath Bak pf	35	35	35	..
..	Isle Royale	4	3⅞	4	3¾
..	Nat Tun	5	4¾	5	5
..	Narr Rac A	8½	8½	8½	8¾
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	121½	121	121	121
..	North Butte	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
..	Quincy Min	8⅞	8¼	8¼	8¾
.80b	Reece But H	23¼	23¼	23¼	24
.40	Shawmut Asso	13¾	13¼	13¾	14
..	Sulliv Mach	22	22	22	21¾
..	Torrington	39⅞	39½	39⅞	39½
1.00	Un Twist Drill	31⅞	31⅜	31⅞	31
..	Unit Gas	9½	9½	9½	9⅞
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	89	88	89	88¼
..	Utah M & T	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞
..	Warren S D	35½	35½	35½	36½

a Paid in 1936, no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	1.22½	1.23	1.18¾	1.19½	—.03½
July	1.16⅞	1.18	1.16⅛	1.17⅜	—.01
Sept.	1.16¼	1.17⅛	1.15½	1.16⅝	—.00⅝
	Corn				
May	1.35	1.40	1.33¾	1.40	+.05⅛
July	1.20½	1.21¾	1.20⅜	1.21⅜	+.01
Sept.	1.10⅜	1.10⅜	1.09½	1.10¼	+.00⅜
	Oats				
May	.52⅛	.56¼	.52	.56¼	+.04½
July	.43	.44¼	.43	.44	+.00½
Sept.	.39	.39	.38¼	.38⅜	+.00⅛
	Rye				
May	1.16¼	1.23½	1.16¼	1.17½	+.01½
July	1.04	1.04	1.03⅜	1.04	+.00¼
Sept.	.91	.91	.89⅝	.90	—.00⅛

Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
NY Jly No3	2.48	2.48	2.45	2.46	—.01
WldSep37 4	1.22	1.22½	1.21	1.21½	—.01½
WldMar38 4	1.29½	1.29½	1.28	1.28	—.01½

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 4¼s '47-42	115.17	115.17	115.17
19 3¼s '43-45	108.9	106.7	106.7
10 4s '44-54	111.10	111.10	111.10
2 3¾s '46-56	109.23	109.23	109.23
1 3¾s '43-47	106.20	106.20	106.20
2 3¼s '41	106.14	106.14	106.14
9 3¼s '44-46	106.5	106.3	106.5
69 3s '46-48	104.2	104.1	104.1
10 3s '51-55	102.25	102.25	102.25
87 2¾s '55-60	100.23	100.21	100.23
10 2¾s '45-47	102.20	102.20	102.20
5 2¾s '51-54	99.30	99.29	99.29
25 2¾s '56-59	99.23	99.21	99.22
4 2½s '49-53	97.29	97.27	97.28

Federal Farm Mortgage

10 2¾s '42-47	101.12	101.12	101.12
5 3s '47	102.26	102.26	102.26

Home Owners' Loan

4 3s A '52	101.27	101.27	101.27
40 2¾s '49	100.6	100.4	100.4
26 2¼s '42-4	100	99.25	99.25

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '47	100¼	100¼	100¼
9 Alleghany 5s '44	99⅜	99½	99½
10 Alleghany 5s '49	91¾	91⅝	91⅞
25 Alleghany 5s '50 st	62¼	62¼	62¼
1 Allied Strs 4½s '50	99½	99½	99½
5 Allied Strs 4½s '51	78	77½	78
19 Am & For P 5s 2030	107	107	107
1 Am Chicle 5½s '49	105½	105½	105½
3 Am Int 5½s '49	113¼	113⅛	113¼
21 Am T&T 5½s '43	98⅞	98⅜	98⅜
26 Am T&T 3¾s '66	105	104½	104½
6 Am T&T cv 4½s '39	99½	99¼	99¼
44 Am T&T 3¼s '61	105	105	105
1 Am W W & E 6s '75	106	105⅝	105⅝
13 AnacondaCop4½s '50	35	35	35
2 Ang C Nitra deb '67	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
4 Arm Del 4s '57	97⅝	97½	97⅝
16 Arm Del 4s '55	104¾	104½	104¾
2 Armstrong C 4s '50	110	110	110
2 AT&SF 4s '95	110	110	110
5 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
1 AT&SFRkyM 4s '65	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 A C Line 1st 4s '52	102¾	102½	102½
3 ACL ctf 4s '52	94¼	94¼	94¼
2 A C Line 4½s '64	92¼	92¼	92¼
2 Atl & Dan 1st4s '48	50½	50½	50½
1 Atl Refin 5s '37	100	6-32	..
1 B&O rfg 6s '95	98	98	98
3 B&O 1st 5s '48	113¾	113⅝	113⅝
36 B&O rfg 5s '95	86¼	86	86¼
49 B & O 5s '56 F	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
2 B&O 5s 2000 D	85	85	85
48 B&O cv 4½s '60	75⅞	75¼	75¼
15 B&O 4s '48	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	103¼	103¼	103¼
25 B&O 5s ft '50	104	103⅞	103⅞
8 Bang Aroo cn 4s '51	106	106	106
14 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	118¾	118¾	118¾
12 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	103⅞	103½	103½
61 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	96	95⅝	95⅝
4 Bost&Me 4¾s aJ '61	79½	79½	79½
2 Bost&Me 5s '55	84½	84½	84½
1 Bost&NY AirL 4s '55	24	24	24
3 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
11 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	91	91	91
1 Bkly UnEl 1st 5s '50	106	106	106
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
5 Bklyn Edison 5s '57 B	105½	105¼	105½
5 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	109½	109½	109½
4 Buf R&P 4½s '57	86	85⅝	86
2 Bur C R&No 5s '34	21¼	21¼	21¼
1 Bush Term 5s '55	62¾	62¾	62¾
2 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	60½	60½	60½
1 Calif Pack 4s '65	113¾	113¾	113¾
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	112½	112½	112½
6 Can Nat Ry 4¼s '57	115¼	115¼	115¼
3 Can Nat Ry 4¼s '55	117¼	117¼	117¼
3 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	124¼	124¼	124¼
10 Can Nor 6½s '46	114½	114½	114½
1 Can Pac 5s '44	108	108	108
2 Can Pac 5s '54	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Can Pac 4½s '46	103	102⅝	103
9 Can Pac 4s perp	93⅞	93¾	93¾
4 Caro C&O 5s '38	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Carth&Adir 4s '81	85	85	85
1 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	18¾	18¾	18¾
6 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	101¼	101	101
2 CenNew Eng 4s 61	67	67	67
17 Cen Pac 5s '60	98⅞	98½	98½
13 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	108	107⅝	108
7 Cen R R N J 5s '87	63½	63½	63½
1 ChampionP&F4¾s '50	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
157 Ches Corp 5s '47	112¾	110	110
13 C & O 4½s '96 D	96⅜	96¾	96¾
1 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 C&O 4½s '92	119¾	119¾	119¾
2 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	97	97	97
2 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	116½	116⅜	116⅜
6 CB&Q 4½s '77	111	111	111
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	111½	111½	111½
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	38½	38½	38½
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '54	101¼	101¼	101¼
81 Chi Gt West 4s '59	44½	44	44
1 Chi I & L 6s '66	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 Chi I & L 6s '47	32	32	32
44 CMSP & Pac 6s '75	29¼	28¾	28¾
40 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	9⅝	9¼	9¼
1 CMSP&P rfg 5s 2037	27	27	27
52 Chi & NW cv 4¾s '87	17¾	17	17⅛
4 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	26½	26	26
4 Chi & NW 4½s 2037C	26½	26⅛	26⅛
1 CRI & P 4½s '52A	19	19	19
37 CRIP cv 4½s '60	12⅛	12¼	12¼
2 C T H & SE inc 5s '60	78	78	78
3 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	105½	105½	105½
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	104¾	104⅝	104¾
2 Ch Un Sta 3¼s '51	104	104	104
7 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	102½	102	102⅛
9 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Childs Co 5s '43	87	87	87
2 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s '66	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Cin Un Term 5s '57 C	108	108	108
15 CCC&St L 4½s '77	94⅝	94⅝	94
13 ClevElec Ill 3¾s '65	108	107⅞	107⅞
5 Clec Sh Line 4½s '61	110½	110½	110½
2 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	111	111	111
8 Clev Un Term 5s '73	106½	106½	106½
9 Clev Un Term 4½s'77C	101	100½	100½
2 Col F & I 5s '70	78	77½	77½
8 Col & So 4½s '80	63	63	63
14 Colmbia G 5s 1961	100¼	10	0 100¼
11 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	106	105¾	105¾
87 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	99	98⅜	99
2 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Con Coal Del 5s '60	68½	68	68
15 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105	105	105
37 Con Oil 3½s '51	101	101	101
8 Consum Pow 3½s '70	103½	103½	103½
3 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	100	100	100
4 Crane Co 3½s '51	99	99	99
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	49¼	49¼	49¼
1 Cuba RR 7½s '36	62	62	62
1 Cuba RR 7½s '36 ct	60	60	60
1 Cuba RR 5s '52	49½	49½	49½
4 Cuba RR 6s '36 ct	53	53	53
18 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	91	90½	90¾
1 D & R G 4s '36	27	27	27
1 D & R G West 5s '55	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
41 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	15⅞	15¾	15¾
1 D Moin & Ft D4s'35ct	8	8	8
5 Det Ed 4½s 61	113¾	113¾	113¾
5 Det T Tun 4½s 61	113¼	113¼	113¼
6 Duquesne L 4½s 3½s 65	109	108¾	108⅞
1 El Auto Lite 4s 52	109	108¾	108⅞
8d Erie rig 5s 67	80	79½	79¾
42 Erie rig 5s 75	79¼	78⅞	78⅞
12 Erie gen lien 4s 96	83¼	82¾	82¾
3 Fairbanks Morse 4s 56	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Fla E Cst 5s ft ct	13	13	13
7 Fla E Cst 5s '74	13¼	13	13¼
38 Gen Mot Accept 3s 46	102⅛	102	102⅛
41 Gen MotAccept3¼s51	100¾	100½	100⅝
19 Goodrich 4½s 56	100	99⅝	100
4 Goodrich 6s 45	105	105	105
2 Goodyr T&R 5s 57	105	104¾	105
5 Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	98	98	98
10 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	117¾	117¾	117¾
10 Gt Nor 5s 73	112	112	112
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	112¼	112¼	112¼
17 Gt Nor 4s G	135½	133	133
50 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	93½	93½	93½
11 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	96⅞	96¼	96⅜
5 Gulf St Util 4½s 46	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Hiram Walker 4½s45	105	104¾	105
3 Hous&Tex Cen 5s '37	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
11 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	48½	48⅛	48⅛
7 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	72	72	72
37 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	29¼	29	29
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	105¾	105¼	105¼
7 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	74¼	74	74
9 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	86¼	85⅞	86
6 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	82¾	82½	82¾
2 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
8 Ind Lou 4s '56	35	35	35
9 Inland Stl 3¼s '61	104⅜	104¼	104¼
31 Interb R Tr 7s '32	73¼	72½	72½
8 Interb R Tr 7s'32 ct	73⅛	73	73
31 Interb R Tr 6s '32	25	24¾	24¾
57 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	72½	70½	70½
10 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66 ct	70⅝	68¼	68¼
28 Interlake Iron 4s '47	97¾	97	97¼
12 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	13½	12⅞	12⅞
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	35	35	35
9 Int Hydro El 6s '44	72⅞	72⅝	72⅝
11 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	76¾	76½	76½
3 Int Paper 6s '55	98⅛	98¼	98½
22 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	82⅝	82	82
3 Int T&T 4½s '52	69	69	69
21 Int T&T 5s '55	74⅛	73¾	74
22 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	73¾	73¼	73¼
7 JamesF&Clea 4s '59	95¼	95	95
3 Jones&Laugh54¼s'61	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 K C South 5s '50	89½	89½	89½
1 K C Term 4s '60	108½	108½	108½
6 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	101	101	101
5 Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	104¼	104	104¼
1 Kresge Found 3½s '47	102	102	102
8 Lac Gas 5½s '53	59⅞	59¾	59¾
9 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	95	95	95
1 Leh Val Coal 6s '38	95½	95½	95½
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	71½	71½	71½
15 Leh Val 4s 2003	59	58½	58¾
9 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	101¾	101¼	101¼
2 Lgstt & Myr 7s 44	131	131	131
10 Lorillard Co 7s 44	127⅜	127⅛	127⅜
5 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	92½	92¼	92½
1 Lou & N 4½s 2003	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	92½	92¼	92¼
1 L & N 3s 80 St L	89½	89½	89½
4 Maine Cen 4½s 60	80½	80	80
2 Manat Sug 7½s 42ct	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
20 Manhat Ry 4s 90	35¾	35½	35⅝
26 Manhat Ry 4s 90ct	30⅜	30½	30⅜
1 Marion St Shov 6s 47	91	91	91
1 McKees&Rob 5½s 50	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
2 Mead Corp 6s 45 A	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
20 Met Ed 4½s 68	106½	106½	106½
1 Met W Side E Chi4s 38	11	11	11
6 MilElRy7aL 5s '61B	102½	102½	102½
18 MilElRy7aL 5s '71	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
3 MSP&SSM 6s '46	18	18	18
3 MSP&SSM 6s '46	19	19	19
2 MSP&SSM 5½s '78	84	84	84
4 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	24	24	24
3 M-K-Tex 4s '62B	65¼	65¼	65¼
1 Mo Pac 5½s '49	13¾	13½	15¼
14 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	41	40½	40⅝
1 Mo Pac 5s '78G	41	41	41

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
24 Mo Pac gen25s '75	18½	18½	18½
8 Mo Pac 5s '80H	41	41	41
1 Mo Pac 5c '81I	41	41	41
2 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	94½	94½	94½
4 Mor & Essex 5s '55	97¾	97¾	97¾
3 Mor&Essex3½s2000	90½	90¼	90½
2 Namm & Son 6s '43	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 NashCha&StL 4s '78	92½	92½	92½
1 Nassau El 4s '51	47¾	47¾	47¾
20 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	100⅞	103¾	103⅝
14 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
2 NtRRMex4½s'26asd	6	6	6
9 Natl Steel 4s'65	106¼	106	106
1 New Eng 4½s'61B	121½	121½	121½
2 N O Pu Sv 5s'52A	96	96	96
2 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	96	96	96
1 N Orl Term 4s '53	91¾	91¾	91¾
1 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	53½	53½	53½
1 NO Tex&M 5½s'54ct	50	50	50
9 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	52½	52	52
4 NYC cv 6s '44	104¼	104¼	104¼
46 NYC rfg 5s 2013	97¼	96¾	96¾
37 NYC 4½s 2013 A	89	88¼	88¼
10 NYC cn 4s '98	97⅞	96⅞	96⅞
88 NYC 3½s '52	109⅛	109	109
19 NYC 3¾s '46	102⅛	102	102
3 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	89	88¼	88¼
6 NYC&HR 3½s '97	96½	96⅜	96½
1 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
3 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	89	89	89
11 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	87	86⅞	87
1 NYC&StL4s'37 101 1-32	101 1-32	101 1-32	
10 NY Dock Co 5s '38	60	59¼	60
2 NY Dock Co 4s '51	60	60	60
14 NY Edis 3¼s '65	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 NY Edis 3¼s '66	100¼	100¼	100¼
10 NYNH&H 4½s '67	43⅝	43½	43⅝
2 NYNH&H 3½s '56	38¼	38¼	38¼
1 NYNH&H Con 4s '56	34	34	34
6 NYO&W gen 4s '55	15¾	15½	15¾
5 NY Steam 5s '56	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
5 NY Tel 4½s '39	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
4 NY Trap R 6s '46 st	90¾	90¾	90¾
2 Niagara Sh 5½s '50	102½	102⅜	102½
3 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	27½	27½	27½
10 Norf Sou 5s '61A	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
4 Nor Am Co 5s '61	104	103¾	103¾
3 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Nor Pac 6s 2047	111⅜	111⅛	111⅛
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	103¾	103¾	103¾
25 Nor Pac 4s '97	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
1 Nor Pac 4s 2047	73⅝	73⅜	73⅜
2 Ogden & L Cha 4s'48	22	22	22
11 Ohio Ed 4s '65	105	105	105
1 Oh Pub Svc 7½s'46	112¼	112	112¼
1 Ohio Pub Svc 7s '47	112	112	112
3 OreRR & Nav 4s '46	110½	110½	110½
22 Or-WashRR&N 4s'61	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
5 Otis Stl 4½s'62	89½	89¼	89¼
2 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	98	98	98
2 Pac G & E 3¾s '68	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
5 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	105⅞	105½	105⅞
2 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	101	101	101
1 Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Para Biway 3s '55 ct	68¾	68¾	68¾
1 Para Pict 6s '55	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Penn Dix 5s '41 A	100	100	100
2 Pen Oh&Det 4½s'77	104¾	104¾	104¾
18 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	101	100⅞	100⅞
3 Pen Co 4s '63	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Pen RR gen 5s '68	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
24 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	110¾	110¾	110¾
5 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	106¾	106¾	106¾
17 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	102½	101⅝	102
1 Pen RR 4s '48	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
2 Pen RR 4s .'48 st	112½	112½	112½
5 Pen RR 4s '70	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
67 Pen RR 3¼s '52	109½	109½	109½
1 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	113½	113½	113½
9 Pere Marq 5s '56	101	101	101
23 Pere Marq 4½s '80	94½	94¼	94½
2 Phil Bal & Wsh 5s '74	121¼	121¼	121¼
22 Phila Co 5s '67	100	99¾	99¾
8 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	12½	12½	12½
3 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	28¼	28	28¼
1 Pillsbury Fl M 6s '43	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	91	91	91
10 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	59¾	59¼	59¼
54 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	26	25½	25¾
81 Pure Oil 4¼s '50 ww	117	115	115½
2 Purity Bak 5s '48	98½	98½	98½
1 Radio Keith 6s '41	113	113	113
2 Read 4½s '97 A	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
10 Readg 4½s '97 B	106½	106½	106½
10 Republic Steel 5½s '54	117⅝	116	116
3 Republic Steel 4½s '56	97¼	97¼	97¼
6 Revere Cop&B4¼s '56	103½	103½	103½
2 Rio Gr West 1st 4s '39	71½	71½	71½
1 Rio Gr W ctf 4s '49	39	39	39
4 Rutland 1st 4½s '41	24½	24½	24½

Local Classified Advertising

(Continued)

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2 ROOMS with Pullman kitchen
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COOK for small coeducational camp; Pennsylvania. July 6-Aug. 31. Republic 9-4792. Jamaica, L. I. Phone between 6-8 p. m.

HELP WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED man for battery Poultry Plant, Westchester County, New York; must be all around mechanic, able to maintain self if single; state age, nationality, references, salary expected. Write Box M-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

WANTED—Caretaker-farmer; out of state, year around cottage on place; must understand gardening, care of stock, lawn and flowers; prefer German; can use Christian Science couple if good cook. Write Box S-25, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ELECTRICAL apprentice, good opportunity for willing worker; $5 to start. B-1, 1318 Girard Trust Company Bldg. Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Houseman for summer who can cook, some knowledge of gardening; small family; Berkshire Hills; pleasant disposition essential; references. $30 monthly. Tel. TR 7-5367 mornings. Write HILLIARD, 320 W 83rd St., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—A general maid to go to Peterborough, N. H. for the summer; references required. Apply MRS. E. B. STEARNS, 117 W. 58th St., New York City.

MAID, neat; good plain cooking for two. Flushing, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Independence 3-2947.

GENERAL houseworker-cook for suburban home; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box F-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

OPPORTUNITY for all-around cook at once for summer season; dining room seats 50; write, stating references, M. W. HEWITT, Bungalo Village, Bristol, N. H.

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LEGAL NOTICES

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Office of the Secretary
Boston, May 8, 1937

Notice is hereby given, That, on the fifth day of May, in the year nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, Kakas Bros. Co. of Boston was duly licensed to be a Public Warehouseman within and for the city of Boston; and that they have given Bond as required by Law for the faithful discharge of the duties of a Public Warehouseman.

FREDERIC W. COOK,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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BOSTON, Marlboro St.—Very pleasant, cool, well furnished rooms; near subway; short walk to The Mother Church. COM. 9725.

BOSTON—Well furn. rooms; bath every floor; subway entrance. 33 St. Botolph St. CIRcle 6823, and 84 Bay State Rd. COM. 6770.

BOSTON, 222 Huntington Ave., Apt. 3, opposite The Mother Church—Comfortable rooms, home-like beds; convenient location. COM. 7573. WARREN

BOSTON, 84 Gainsboro St., Suite 4—Comfortable furnished rooms; transients or permanent guests; summer rates; free parking. Tel. COM. 1881.

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BROOKLINE, Mass., 41 Clark Rd.—To sublet for 3-5 months, large, comfortably furnished room with balcony; kitchen privileges, $6. Longwood 8691

BROOKLINE, Mass., 122 Walnut St.—Sunny front rooms; kitchen privileges; convenient to car line; $3 and $4. Lon. 8607.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—Furnished rooms, with or without board; temporary or permanent; 15 minutes from The Mother Church; rates very reasonable. Tel. Jam. 1544.

LARGE front furnished room off High Street, private family, $4. 115 Walnut Street, Suite 2, Brookline, Mass. Beacon 2172. Transients $1.00.

N. Y. C.—70th (2025 Broadway) (5F)—Exceptional breezy corner, single, double; cross ventilation, homelike, elevator; $6-$8; references. ENd. 2-9462.

N. Y. C.—431 Riverside Drive (115th), Columbia University section. Well furnished rooms; quiet, convenient, $5-$10, visitors welcome; tourist rate. Un 4-5242. I. M. NELSON

N. Y. C.—511 W. 112th St. (Columbia)—Desirable top floor studio; opposite church; refined; privileges. CA. 8-7938 (Apt. 22).

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates. Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
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BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

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ROOMS facing St. Lawrence River, Thousand Island Park, near Clayton, N. Y.; references; good meals obtainable near by. Write Box S-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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CAPE COD, Rosebrier Cottage, Brewster, Mass., invites you to enjoy its hospitality while visiting the Cape; many points of interest nearby and excellent beaches.

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RUGS CLEANED, REPAIRED
Bought, Sold, Exchanged
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GOVERNESS, experienced with small children; college graduate; willing, capable; go anywhere; drive car; references. Write Box F-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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SECRETARY-Stenographer, experienced, willing, now employed, desires new connections. Write Box W-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

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WILL sublet space in Lending Library to young woman; suggest hosiery, lingerie, etc.; reasonable rent; established trade. Laf. 8492, Boston.

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"The Peace and Security of Home"
68 DANE STREET, BEVERLY, MASS.
Open Year Round Tel. 2015 Reasonable

IDEAL guest home on South River's loveliest point; near Annapolis; excellent table from home products; spacious lawn; swimming; $15 weekly. WHITE HOUSE, Riva, Maryland.

CASTINE, MAINE
SHETOLA HOUSE
In the midst of inlets and islands; seashore and country. Cool and restful. Fresh vegetables, milk and cream from Shetola Farm. Home cooking. $15-$20 per week.

SUMMER HOMES

CAPE COD—7-room furnished house, new, 4 bedrooms, gas, electricity, $ min. walk to salt water, bathing, fishing; 10 min. by car to Atlantic Ocean; from July 1 for 3 months, $600; also beach cottage, no improvements, $125 for long season. Write Box H-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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Beautiful Dutch Colonial home, large fireplace, 2-car garage, screened piazza. Where you see the boats coming and going, good bathing and boating; grounds all landscaped; exclusive neighborhood; price $7500, $1000 down. WALTER E. MOORE, 21 Clinton Rd., East Weymouth, Mass. Tel. Wey. 1841.

EAST SANDWICH, MASS., Skiff House—Season's rental, 11 attractive rooms, fireplaces, bath, beach, golf, theatres near. Write for information.

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Phone 17 Falmouth, Mass.

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Seven bedrooms, living-room, dining-room, kitchen, four baths; garage space for two cars, furnace, electric lights, fireplaces, town water; flower garden; magnificent mountain view. Communicate with
MRS. CHARLES L. HARPHAM
Loudonville, Albany County, N. Y.
or Charles Meyers, Jaffrey, N. H.

ON LAKE in Southern N. H., large airy rooms, screened piazza, fireplaces, electricity, boat, tennis; secluded. MRS. E. E. CHANDLER, 43 Windsor St., Arlington, Mass.

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New Hampshires Lake Region
C. W. Estabrook, Wolfeboro, N. H.

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Voice Freedom, Singing, Speaking. Private or Class Instruction. 309 W 57th St., N Y C. Columbus 5-7750

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KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
"NEON SIGN IN WINDOW"
Hardware and Furnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY N. J.
Sporting Goods. Paints. Glass

ELDREDGE STORAGE
COLD STORAGE
For Furs and Winter Garments
Local and Long Distance Moving
3526 Atlantic Avenue
(Since 1886)

Grammercy Dress Shop
Fashion Corner
DRESSES — COATS
SUITS — MILLINERY
Sizes up to 52. Phone 4-7341
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A. HENRY STRUBBE
HOME MADE
ICE CREAM *and* FINE CANDIES
Families, Parties, Churches, Etc., Supplied
All Orders Receive Prompt and Careful Attention
69 Washington St. Bloomfield, N. J.

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CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD
PHONE 1492
Coal — Lumber — Millwork
Mason Materials — Hardware
Paint
Telephone Cranford 6-1499

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4 ALDEN STREET, CRANFORD, N. J.
Attractive and Reasonable Gifts
Large Rental Library of Latest Fiction and Non-Fiction
Delivery
M. Darby Smyth

REEL-STRONG COAL CO., Inc.
JAMES A. STRONG, Pres.
COAL—OIL—COKE
Tel. Cr. 6-0900
Corner Union and North Ave.
Cranford, N. J.

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WHITE HATS
for the HOLIDAYS
at
THE BEVERLY SHOPS
2A Washington Street East Orange
20 Church Street Montclair
Joseph Sarl, Pres. John Magyar, Secy.

Main Street Pressing & Tailoring Co., Inc.
CLEANERS and DYERS
ESTABLISHED 1917
484 Main Street Orange 3-1141—1142

SEPARATE WATER FOR EACH WASH
145 Gallons of Pure, Soft Water. Result—a Sweet, Clean, Homelike Service. Starched and Finished as You Like It. Five-Hour Service If Desired.

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317 MAIN ST. OR. 4-7575

FUNERAL RESIDENCE
Modest Home-like Atmosphere
BERT HECKETI
68 Harrison Street Orange 5-6666

First House of Lanz Founded 1878
Harry P. Lanz, Inc.
Diamonds, Watches
Jewelry and Silverware
Silversmiths Bldg. 15 Maiden Lane
Suite 501 REctor 2-2579
Visit
Gibb Chevrolet Company's Outdoor Sales Place
Corner of So. Burnett and Main Streets
A Fine Selection of Late Model
USED CARS
Call Orange 3-0700

Summer Dresses
Including the Well Known
EVERGLADE WASHABLES
at
The Sanford Dress Shop
Anna L. Moore and Edna May
Formerly of Brohman's
591 CENTRAL AVE., opp. B. Altman's

Individual Millinery
Silver HATS Ready Made and to Order
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The Colonial Home
W. N. Knapp & Sons
Directors of Funerals
132 Harrison Street Orange 3-3131

Chas. T. Honecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361
Member F. T. D.

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Hairdresser
Be Prepared for the Summer, with a Natural Looking
PERMANENT WAVE
Or. 5-9750 84 No. Walnut St.
PHILIP SCHMIDT
ACME-CENTRAL UPHOLSTERY CO.
Interior Decorators
Custom Built Upholstery
Slip Covers and Drapes made to order
Furniture Repairing
405 Main Street OR. 5-9270

THE HAPPY GIFT SHOP

We welcome visitors to our shop
Greeting Cards and Circulating Library
15 SO. HARRISON ST.
Open Evenings until 8:30

Fire and Automobile
INSURANCE
E. V. Starkweather
Agent and Broker
OR. 3-7136 63 N. Munn Ave.

ELIZABETH

KLEIN'S
Dresses, Coats and Suits
At Popular Prices
1129 Elizabeth Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.
PHONE CONNECTION
Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW JERSEY

ELIZABETH
(Continued)

"Doing One Thing Well"
Cleaning Fine Rugs
OUR REPUTATION AS LEADERS IS OUTSTANDING
Banbury & Burnett
77 W. Grand St. EL. 2-1219

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A. J. VOLK CO.
MORTICIANS SINCE 1865
THE COLONIAL HOME MORTUARY
TEANECK 6-0202 HOBOKEN 3-0820

HACKENSACK

AYLWARD'S
•
Nuts and Candies
254 Main Street

Willner's
Corset and Glove Store

Expert consultation and fittings for every type of figure. Lingerie.
171 Main Street HACKENSACK
3 East Palisade Avenue ENGLEWOOD

HOBOKEN

Flowers for Memorial Day
GRULICH & SONS
616 WASHINGTON ST.
HOBOKEN, N. J.
Branch
2828 Boulevard
Jersey City, N. J.
Member F. T. D. A.

IRVINGTON

Tel. ESsex 3-5481 John W. Rea
Experienced in all branches of Beauty Culture
Super Curline
Featuring a permanent, put in by live steam! Guaranteed
• SPECIAL •
We are giving a steamed oil treatment free with each Permanent!
This special good until June 1st.
—Open Friday Evening—
1039 Springfield Ave., Second Floor

ONE COAT COVERS NU-ENAMEL NO BRUSH MARKS
Industrial and Home Users find that NU-ENAMEL is Economical!
IRVINGTON COMMERCIAL STATIONERS
Incorporated
1011 SPRINGFIELD AVE. E. S. 2-9659

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Henry's Hair Stylists
Creator of Coiffures
By Appointment Jo. Square 2-4545
910 Bergen Avenue (Room 206) Jersey City, N. J.

HOLSTE-PLATT CO.
Certified
COAL and FUEL OIL
Also Genuine KOPPERS COKE
372-390 Mercer St., Jersey City
Tel. Bergen 3-2426

MAPLEWOOD

Royal Rug & Carpet Cleaning Co.
RUG CLEANING and REPAIR SERVICE
ORIENTAL RUGS A SPECIALTY
Rugs Insured While in Our Care
STORAGE
John Pearson, Pres.
Harry Kerrian, Mgr.
70 So. 8th St., Newark Market 3-2848

Samuel H. Ross, Inc.
Ritz Brand, Clear Green Turtle Soup, small can, 19c, large can 69c
French's Mustard, 2 jars 19c
Mustart spoon with each jar.
177 Maplewood Avenue SO-2-4300

EDITH TAYLOR
Sports, Afternoon and Evening Dresses
Van Raalte Stockings
157 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1280
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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Always Call
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for Your Battery and Radio Needs
4 S. WILLOW ST MO 2-4048

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

C. JOHNSON & CO.
Incorporated
Window Shades and Awnings
Venetian Blinds
9 Midland Ave., Montclair, N. J.
TELEPHONE 2-6208

HENRY F. GOEPFERT, INC.
Open up a Charge Account
Gas—Oil—Lubrication
Tires—Batteries—Accessories
Goodrich and Socony Vacuum Products
684 Bloomfield Ave. 17-19 Orange Rd.
Montclair, N. J. Phone Mont. 2-0510

Freytag and Anderson *Florists*
4 and 6 So. Park St., Monclair, N. J.
Phone Monclair 2-2921—2922

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

VACATION SUPPLIES
Whether for a week-end . . . for all Summer long . . . you'll find your needs are carried here.

LOUIS HARRIS
Founded 1875
Montclair's Department Store
Genuine Oriental Rugs
Cleaning, Repairing and Bank Storage
J. K. SERAYDARIAN
38 Howe Avenue, Montclair, N. J.
245 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
Mont. 2-3803 Ashland 4-5562

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WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmbolt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

NEW BRUNSWICK

H. W. Clapp—*Jeweler*
313 George Street
New Brunswick, New Jersey
PHONE 2062

P. J. YOUNG
DRY GOODS COMPANY
New Brunswick, N. J.
Young's for Quality!
TELEPHONE 5300
If It Grows We Have It
DAVIDSON BROS.
Fresh Fruits, Vegetables and Fancy Groceries
359 George Street, New Brunswick, N. J.

GAY'S BEAUTY PARLOR

Specializing in Permanent Waving and Hair Dyeing
Also All Other Branches of Beauty Culture
Phone 1739
46 Livingston Avenue

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THE LITTLE SHOP
Cottons for Summer
L'Aiglon Daytime Frocks $5.95 to $9.95
Colorful Prints and Stripes from $3.95
Georgeous Evening Gowns to $14.95
Tel. Nut. 2-0140 356 Passaic Ave.

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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GARDEN SUPPLIES
Household, Hardware and Plumbing Supplies—Paints
307 Main Street Or. 3-5489

SOUTH ORANGE

GOODRICH
SILVERTOWN STORES
Tires - Batteries - Gas
Auto Supplies
Tel. SO. 2-4331
157 West So. Orange Ave.

WEST ORANGE

R. PAUL.
Try our Home-Made Ice Cream and Candies
STRAWBERRY ICE, STRAWBERRY ICE CREAM A SPECIALTY
16 MAIN STREET, WEST ORANGE
Or. 3-7948

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RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Sizes All Styles
One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
68 BROADWAY, Near Main
WESTERMAN'S
A Little Folks' Fifth Avenue—in the Heart of Paterson.
Infants' and Juveniles' Wear
Simplex-Flexies
99 Van Houten St., Just Off Main St.

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-4370-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For prompt service and moderate prices consult us. We dye shoes any color to match your gown.
LIGHTNING
SHOE REPAIRING CO.
204 E. FRONT ST., opp. Strand Theatre
Tel. PLFD 6-2637

DR. POSNER'S Scientific SHOES
For Boys, Girls and Women
LILLIAN ABRAMS and CORA E. NEIGHBOR
188 E. Front, nr. Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-0823

THE VANITY SHOPPE
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Specializing in Permanent Waving

209 East Fifth Street

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

"Bank by the Clock"
The STATE TRUST Company
Plainfield, N. J.
Member Federal Deposit Ins. Corp.
Offering Complete Banking Facilities

N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC.
KOPPERS LEHIGH VALLEY LV ANTHRACITE FUEL
Coke Coal Oil
PHONE PLFD. 6-1911
303 E. 4th St. Plainfield, N. J.
Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
New Address 205 East 5th St. Opp. City Hall PLAINFIELD
Phone Plfd. 6-8563

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
•
50 Years of Quality Merchandising

You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S *has it.*

RIDGEFIELD PARK

ALICE LOWE JOHNSON
Beauty Shoppe
Preston Street Hack 2-0610
ZOTOS PERMANENT WAVING SYSTEM

A. HANSEN
2 Overpeck Ave.
Hack. 3-1668

PAINTING
DECORATING

FROCKS
Latest Prints and Solid Colors
Beautifully styled
Remarkably low priced
Park Sample Dress House
226 Main Street Hack. 2-7157

ARONSON FUR SHOP
190 Main Street Hack. 2-8428
Fur Storage and Repairs

RIDGEWOOD

Painting—Decorating
PAPERHANGING
MURAL PAINTING
GRAINING, MARBLING
PETER G. REMMERS
509 SMITH PLACE
Phone Ridge. 6-3757-M
P. O. Box 47 Ridgewood, N. J.

BERGER'S BAKERY
For Better Baking
41 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone R 6-0864
Delivery Service

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
999 TIRE CO., Inc.
We Love to Change Tires
RIDGEWOOD 6-0999 IRV MITTAG

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A Fine Selection of
PALM BEACH and TROPICAL WORSTED SUITS
at WERNER'S
Complete Outfitters to Men
5-7 Sylvan Street Tel. Ru. 2-1178

THE FRENCH SHOP
Silks—Woolens—Cottons
Large Assortment of Curtains and Dress Goods
31 Park Avenue Tel. Ru. 2-3181

SUMMIT

Fuel Sales Corporation
679 Morris Avenue, Springfield, N. J.
Tel. Milburn 6-0880

NORGE PRODUCTS
Automatic Heating Oil or Gas Burners
Air Conditioning Stokers
Telephone Summit 6-4068

G. I. McNEIL
Upholstering

PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG

Dan Vollmer
FLOWERS
Phone 2-4249 209 N. Second St.
F. T. D. SERVICE

Graduation Gifts
Umbrellas and Leather Goods
Vacation Luggage
REGAL
110 NORTH SECOND STREET
Next to Old Y. M. C. A.

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FANSLOW
Ardmore, Pa.
TAILORED CLOTHES
Stetson Hats
for Women

McINTYRE'S
19-27 E. LANCASTER AVE. ARDMORE
Salted Nuts, 89c lb.
Old Fashioned Chocolates, 60c lb.
Butter Creams (Choc. and Van.) 60c lb.
Chocolates and Bon Bons—all our own make.
Pastry—Rolls—Pies—Groceries—Meats and Provisions—Dining Room

OLD YORK ROAD—Glenside

We stock many Monitor-advertised items including
RICHARDSON & ROBBINS
CHICKEN and PUDDINGS

PARKDALE MARKET
Everything for the Table

MAX KARP
CLEANING—DYEING
We do our own cleaning
Eight-Hour Service
120 S. Easton Road Ogontz 1658

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown
The "Super-Duty"
FRIGIDAIRE
WITH THE METER-MISER
. . . brings new completeness
IN ALL 5 OF THE BASIC REFRIGERATION SERVICES
you need and want in your home!
Greater PROTECT-ABILITY
Greater ICE-ABILITY
Greater STORAGE-ABILITY
Greater DEPEND-ABILITY
Greater SAVE-ABILITY
See the new instant cube-release in every ice tray.
Radios, Sporting Goods, Hardware, Roofing, Paints, Seeds and Garden Tools, Kitchenware.
W. C. Fleck & Bro.
INCORPORATED
York Rd. Tels. Ogontz 72-73-74

gifts
for commencement
lingerie—perfumes—jewelry
marie k. leonhardt
415 york road

PHILADELPHIA

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Baring 3156 daily 10:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
ARE YOUR SALES LETTERS—FOLDERS—CATALOGS GETTING REAL RESULTS?
Throughout 27 years of planning, designing and writing advertising we have earned the confidence and good will of many clients. We are particularly interested in working with "small" advertisers whose advertising money MUST produce. We also offer special "copy editing service." Inquiries welcomed
HOWARD LAW—Advertising
34 South 17th St., Philadelphia, Penna.

FRANK C. FORDERER
REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE
2729 N. Front Street
Reg. 0844 Philadelphia East 9258

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 W CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed and Fri Eves Phone Ger 5812

THE CAKE BOX
Cakes and Pastries that are different
Strictly homemade products of highest quality
Orders taken for all occasions
105 S. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

William HASSINGER
Anna
Manor Delicatessen
Germantown's Largest Delicatessen
Homemade Potato Salad and Soup
Domestic and Imported Delicacies
223 W. Chelten Ave., Germantown
Victor 9215 Free Delivery

READING

Have You Tried SAYLOR'S "Improved" Mayonnaise?
Delicious on Salads, Sardines, Tomatoes, etc. .15c ½ pt. Jar—29c a pt. Jar
SAYLORS
4th and Penn Sts. Phone 6253

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

READING
(Continued)

CRYSTAL
PASTRY SHOP
537-545 Penn Street
A delightful variety that means "less work for mother."

$5.00 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
WHITE SHOES
Sizes 4 to 9 Widths AAA to C
Exclusively at
POMEROY'S

ST. LAWRENCE
Electropure
MILK
BEST because it's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

SCRANTON

Narish Service Station
North Main Ave. and Green Ridge St.
Richfield Gas and Oil
Goodyear Tires
Edison Batteries
Ask for a "Magic Seal". It costs nothing—Saves you money.

J. RONALD FULLER
531 Connell Bldg.
Representing
Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada
Life Assurance
TEL. 3-1286

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance with Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE
and
606-7 BROOKS BUILDING

SEWICKLEY

ARCO MARKET
Tel. Sewickley 1227
Coraopolis Market
Tel. Coraopolis 666

Rinso
The Granulated Soap
CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
ESTABLISHED 1874
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"

Select Fruit Market
Fancy and Domestic Groceries
QUALITY MEATS
510 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 1900

CHAS. E. DUFF
PAINTING AND DECORATING
721 Maple Street
Phone Coraopolis 736
CORAOPOLIS, PA.

SWARTHMORE

Complete Fuel Service
WILSON
COAL & SUPPLY CO.
Wallingford, Pa. Tel. SW. 600

BUILDERS
Alterations and Repairs
Painting

GEORGE GILLESPIE & Co.
KELVINATOR
SALES and SERVICE
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Daily Features Page

Sunbonnet Sue

Come With Me To Mexico

22

In the Jungle Country

With an early morning start out of Valles, our vacuum jug re-iced, we were off on the third and most spectacular of our three jumps from San Antonio into Mexico, D. F.—300 miles of everything from thick jungles to desert plateaus; from being hemmed-in in the lush valleys to looking out from the very tops of towering ranges; from mountainsides with a green and brown patchwork quilting of little farms to volcanoes whitened by the eternal snows; from banana patches to maguey (century plant) plantations; from summer back to spring; from the most primitive of huts to positively the most modernistic of homes; from 400 years ago to tomorrow!

The first 15 miles brought us gradually down and down to within hailing distance of sea level—about 90 feet, I believe. Meanwhile, we had passed El Banito and Pujal (Poohahl'). And now the jungle country set in in earnest.

The jungle is a twisting, a wrestling, a scrambling for the light; and the sinuous and rapid growing vines have all the best of it.

Beneath was a tangled mass of stunted trunks and thorned stalks; and victoriously topping the rank thickness were none other than my old friends the morning glories! They were celebrating in their brightest pinks and blues.

Now and then when certain trees had half a chance, they would express thanks with a chorus of yellow flowers that looked like buttercups; and another variety, which I called my Easter lily tree, would add a trumpet note of chaste whiteness with its large, down-turning lily blossoms. Here and there a tree which couldn't do much celebrating on its own, would borrow an orchid plant or two—maybe a dozen! —and vicariously enchant the roadside.

As we drove along through this welter of vegetation, the road canyoned by green living walls, we too joined in an expression of appreciation; but ours was for the engineers who had made it possible for us to be motoring in comfort down through a country that no more than six years ago had never seen a car—perhaps not even a wagon. They had, some way, run their lines through the thorny jungle; then the webbed mass had to be cut away—and it grows up, hydralike, as fast as it is cut; then the miry land had to make way for a foundation; and, finally, like a broad black serpent, the modern paved highway moved through.

Perhaps greater skill was required in carving the Pan American Highway through the precipitous mountains; but my hat is off to Vincente Cortés Herrera and his tireless, resourceful staff for their work in the jungle.

But, of course, any Cortés would have to be a conqueror!—Daily Features Editor.

(To be Continued)

Here and There With Our Feathered Friends

Upper Left—Reading the Paper to Mr. Crow (Monitor Camera Club From Hamilton Coleman, Chicago). Upper Right—Penguins Inspecting the Monument to Seamen on the Southernmost Bit of Africa, Dyers Island (From Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif.), Lower Left—Sparrow Is Invited to Dinner by the Quails (Mrs. H. C. Smallfield, Seattle)

Daily Anecdote

A Double Task

An inveterate young talker came to Socrates and told him that he desired to learn oratory.

After a lengthy conversation, in which the young man did most of the talking the great teacher said, "I must charge you a double fee."

"But why?" asked the young man.

"Because," answered Socrates, "I must teach you two sciences; the one to hold your tongue and the other how to speak."

Brevities

Humorist: A man who was thought to have been guilty of embezzlement because he left his work and went away for several weeks has been proved innocent. This shows that you can't always judge by disappearances.

San Francisco Chronicle: War, reflects a philosophical congressman, does not pay. Neither, he should have added, do our European debtor nations. (Always excepting, however, little Finland.)

In Lighter Vein

Rising to the Occasion

A small boy was asked to dine at the home of a distinguished professor. His mother questioned him on his return.

"You are sure you didn't do anything that was not perfectly polite?" she asked.

"Why, no, nothing to speak of."

"Then something did happen?"

"Well, while I was trying to cut the meat it slipped off to the floor. But I carried the situation off all right."

"What did you do?"

"Oh, I just said carelessly, 'That's always the way with tough meat.'"

Trustful

Landlady: "Of course, I must ask you for a deposit."

New Tenant (handing over required sum): "Certainly."

Landlady (beaming): "Thanks. And now, do you want a receipt, or shall we trust each other?"—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Well-Known Face

"Haven't I seen your face before?" asked one man of another.

"Perhaps," was the disconcerting reply, "I was a warder at the jail for 23 years."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Small Size

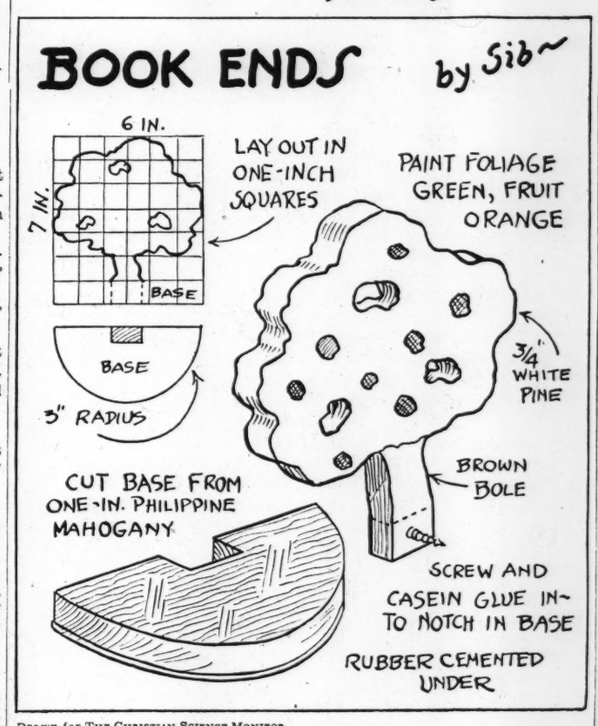
"These gloves are about six sizes too small for me."

"Well, you asked for kid gloves, didn't you?"

Quotation for Today

IT IS a part of a good man to do great and noble deeds though he risks everything in doing them.—PLUTARCH.

Make It Yourself



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Government

Governments, like clocks, go from the motion men give them. Wherefore governments rather depend on men than men on governments. Let men be good and the government cannot be bad. If it be ill they will cure it. But if men be bad, let the government be never so good they will warp and spoil it to their turns. —William Penn.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Good Samaritan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Portland, Ore.

During the winter's heaviest snow storm (17 inches) in Portland and vicinity, everything was practically at a standstill, as transportation was nil. One had to walk or be content to remain at home, as street cars, cabs, and buses were helpless for the time being.

About 16 miles from Portland there is a community of people living on small farms, most of whom work in Portland. Monday morning after the heavy snow of Saturday night and Sunday they found themselves literally snow bound, as they are on a side road some distance from the main highway. Everything looked black to these people in spite of the beautiful white carpet which confronted them.

Things did not look so black to Mr. S——, however, as he is one of the few who do not have to go to the city every day. After sizing up the situation he hurried out to his barn. Presently he was seen driving his small tractor (the only one in the neighborhood) out to his driveway and on out to the road, thus breaking a fairly good road. However, he did not stop when he reached the road, but continued on down to the home of his nearest neighbor, and there without any pause, he drove in and broke the driveway to his garage, then back to the road. Then he went on to the next neighbor's where a similar service was performed and so on down the road, to each neighbor in turn, to the main highway, which during the day was cleared by the State Road Commission.

The next morning Mr. S—— again stood at his window and with a quiet sense of satisfaction saw his neighbors one by one drive out of their cleared driveways and on down the road to the city, thereby missing only one day from their respective places of employment.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

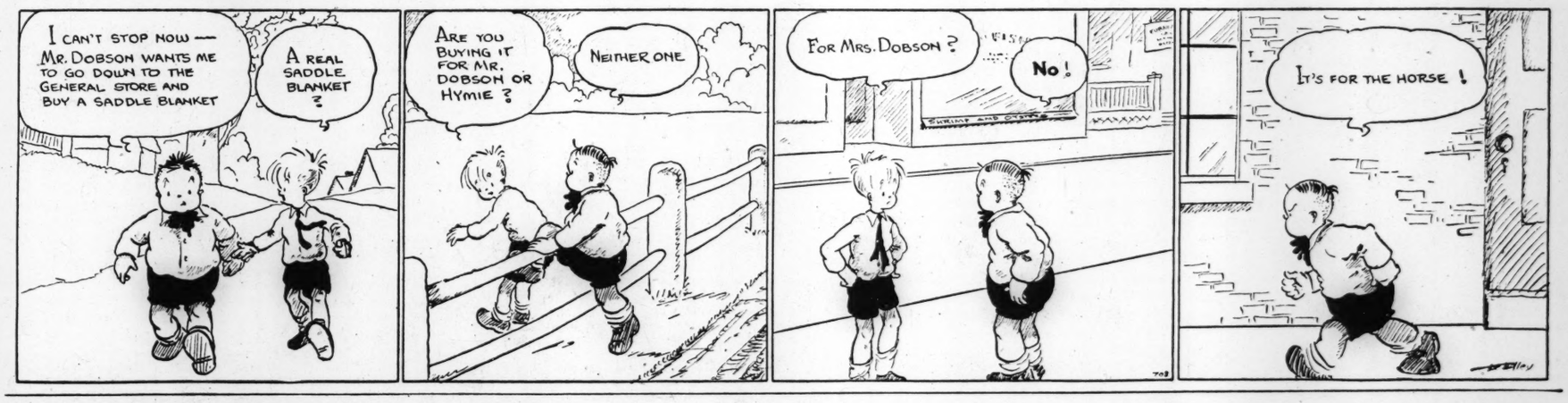
Othniel the Judge

One of the earliest of those who are taken as deliverers or "judges" of Israel, in the book of that name, is Othniel, who is described as being the younger brother of that Caleb who with Joshua had played such an outstanding part in the original survey of the Promised Land.

It seems that after the passing of Joshua the people had intermarried with the members of neighboring pagan tribes, and had readily succumbed to their idolatry (Cf. Judges 3:7). This wrongdoing very naturally brought punishment in its train, and this consisted in the oppression of Israel at the hands of Cushan-Rishathaim, king of Mesopotamia; but when, after eight years, the Israelites showed signs of prayer and repentance, "the LORD raised them up a deliverer" in the person of Othniel, who was enabled to destroy the Mesopotamian hosts and won for his people some 40 years of peace (verses 8-11)

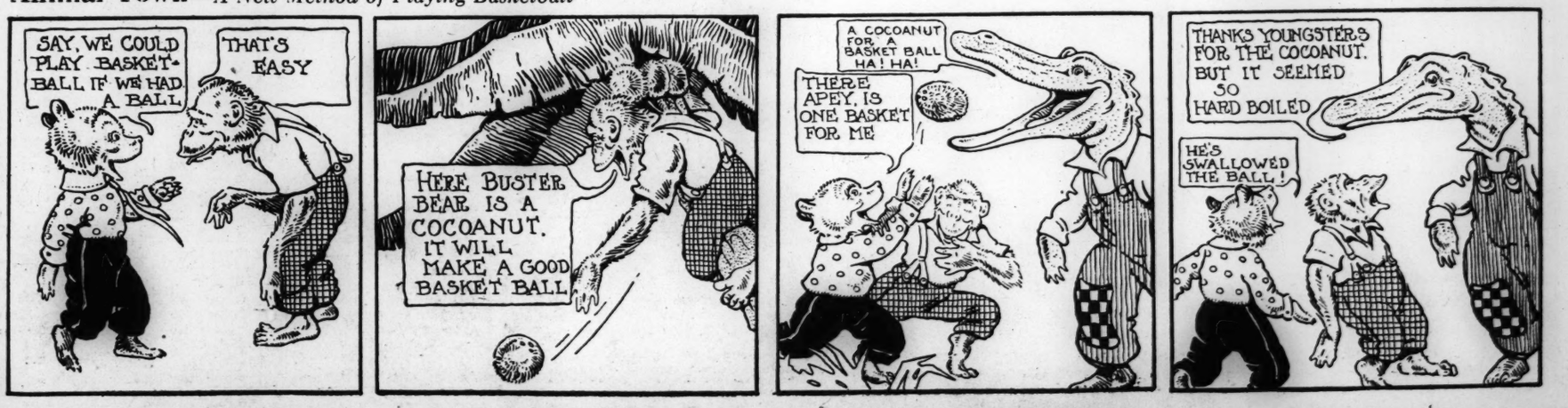
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*That's What Saddle Blankets Are For*

By LE PELLEY


I CAN'T STOP NOW — MR. DOBSON WANTS ME TO GO DOWN TO THE GENERAL STORE AND BUY A SADDLE BLANKET
A REAL SADDLE BLANKET ?
ARE YOU BUYING IT FOR MR. DOBSON OR HYMIE ?
NEITHER ONE
FOR MRS. DOBSON ?
No !
IT'S FOR THE HORSE !

Animal Town—*A New Method of Playing Basketball*

By DUMMER


SAY, WE COULD PLAY BASKET-BALL IF WE HAD A BALL
THAT'S EASY
HERE, BUSTER BEAR IS A COCOANUT. IT WILL MAKE A GOOD BASKET BALL
A COCOANUT FOR A BASKET BALL HA! HA!
THERE APEY, IS ONE BASKET FOR ME
THANKS YOUNGSTERS FOR THE COCOANUT. BUT IT SEEMED SO HARD BOILED
HE'S SWALLOWED THE BALL !

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."*

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

This Talk About Conferences

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has introduced an air of realism into talk about foreign affairs with his announcement of unwillingness to call or participate in an international conference until he is certain the conference could be well prepared and virtually assured of successful results.

Lately there has been a rush of rumor about a conference. And an American newspaper representative in an interview with Premier Mussolini, has just been told that Il Duce believes President Roosevelt should call a conference on arms limitation. Many inexperienced observers of foreign affairs, and some who should know better, have urged this statesman or that to "call a conference." Generally the responsibility was put up to President Roosevelt. Most definite was the announcement of George Lansbury, the sincere and tireless British Labor leader, that Adolf Hitler would attend a world conference if President Roosevelt would summon it.

The American Executive has set this suggestion, and the whole subject, on a reasonable plane by pointing out that merely to call a conference may be no gain, it may even be a setback. Postwar efforts have shown that conferences are almost always not only futile, but productive of positive harm, unless the guiding nations have reached agreements ahead of time, along basic lines at least. Minor differences may sometimes be adjusted at conferences. But unless there is clear agreement on fundamentals, the opening speeches of the delegates—taking up positions from which their public opinions refuse to permit them to recede—sound the knell of the whole attempt. Successful conferences serve more often to publicize accord than to achieve it.

Slowly, therefore, a better technique is growing up. The tripartite monetary agreement is the best contemporary illustration. Monetary problems—which of all matters can least successfully be dealt with en masse in open conference—were successfully regulated by careful advance negotiation, and the results were made public as soon as the agreement began to operate.

But if conferences are to be eschewed until they become sounding boards for agreement, it is doubly necessary to press forward with the vital preliminary negotiations. Here the United States cannot escape its responsibility by sitting back and saying: "We won't confer until agreement is reached." And still less is to be gained by repeating Will Rogers's demonstrably false dictum that "Uncle Sam never lost a war and never won a conference." The fact is that the only way for a conference to succeed is for everybody to "win," or to feel they are "winning," and that is the only road to peace, too.

This is no time for cynicism and aloofness in the United States, as unco-operative Americans would shortly discover if trouble broke out in Europe and Asia, from the ultimate effects on recovery in seemingly isolated America. And the sooner the nations can "call a conference" because it fits President Roosevelt's specifications of guaranteeing good results, the better it will be for people on every Main Street.

A Passport to Culture

IN CONNECTION with a recent large sale of Victorian books, a writer in the Times of London recalls a saying of Lord Morley to the effect that the people of Victorian England could be divided into those who kept a Tennyson on their shelves and those who did not.

There is certainly a modicum of truth in the epigram—although a glance at the secondhand bookshops today might lead one to suppose that those who didn't keep him on their shelves had him in their pockets. To display your Tennyson, then, to the stranger within your gates was to offer him a guarantee, recognized by everyone who was anyone, of your cultural integrity. The passage of time has, alas, deprived us of this easily applied cachet; for where is the author now whose name, unsupported, will thus serve as passport for us?

Shakespeare, in solitary grandeur, will hardly help us with the devoted followers of Mr. Bernard Shaw, who has long since put Shakespeare in his place. And even Mr. Shaw, after his effort to guide the Intelligent Woman, is suspect in some quarters. If we fly the banner of Kipling there will be those who will mark only its imperial purple, and eye us askance. Mr. H. G. Wells is so delightfully easy to read that the intellectuals might refuse him as a serious criterion.

The rule did not, however, apply with the Victorians, only to Tennyson and culture in a narrow literary sense. To be a gentleman "sans reproche" it was no less essential to keep a retinue of Standard Authors, than it was to keep a well-appointed stable. One cannot seriously regret the passing of such an outlook; and one suspects that the ubiquitous Tennyson often knew the indignity of uncut pages. At present, though we may not, perhaps, muster so many classic names on our shelves, we have not been pressed into collecting our books by any social convention, but have engaged with them more or less voluntarily—and one volunteer is worth three pressed men.

Bombing the Future

WHERE are pity and compassion gone, that the world can, with no greater protest, read, day by day, accounts of what is happening to the children of Spain? Where also has the world's common sense gone in regard to the future?

A woman well qualified to speak of Spanish conditions, just returned from work among the refugees in Barcelona, spoke of a camp where 4000 children, torn from their homes, were being cared for as best might be, but "with only one meal a day." We read in the papers how Spain's children shudder at the sight of an airplane. We have heard how at Bilbao refugee children welcomed a rainstorm with the strange words: "Good weather; no aviation." We protect children from horror films, but in Spain hundreds of thousands live amid the peculiar horrors of modern siege warfare.

What of the future? Do we think that the effect of such happenings can be confined to one small part of the globe? They are affecting all this generation.

These children, enduring such scenes at a tender age, are the men and women of the future. They will be some of the builders of the next generation. How will they build it with such a beginning? This is what we asked ourselves during the World War, and perhaps our answer is written clearly enough in the newspapers of today.

Would it not be well if we endeavored to strengthen in ourselves and in our nations the precious grace of compassion? In one of his most poignant war poems Wilfred Owen speaks of those whose hearts are hardened and says of them:

> By choice they made themselves immune
> To pity and whatever moans in man
> Before the last sea and the hapless stars:
> Whatever mourns when many leave these shores;
> Whatever shares
> The eternal reciprocity of tears.

The children of the next generation are standing before us. Shall we harden our hearts and choose to be "immune to pity"? Shall we also be immune to the awful warnings of history which tell us that, as the world sows, so does it reap?

Other People's Money

THE SEC has already won its spurs as one of the most useful institutions of the New Deal. It may be arguable whether all its "interferences" with the use of "other people's money" are well advised. But the latest chapter it has written for the protection of the investor is altogether worthy. Wall Street itself, which so often takes issue with SEC regulations, finds it commendable.

The recommendations, which have now taken the form of bills with President Roosevelt's backing, deal with three problems in the financial system. One is the misuse of the word "trustee" in many corporation bonds. The second is a gap in the powers of the federal courts in connection with the administration of Section 77B of the bankruptcy law. And the third is the abuses arising out of protective bondholders' committees. The size of the three problems is indicated by the 2000 pages needed to clarify them for the legislators. But few investors will require to read the report to appreciate the magnitude of the total problem.

Of the three subjects, the first and third are of more general interest. Common law gives the word "trustee" a definite meaning. It means that the person calling himself a trustee has assumed the responsibility for somebody else's money as if it were his own. Thousands of investors in the twenties bought bonds in that faith. When the crash came, however, they found that the trustee had relieved himself of all common law liability. It may be argued in his defense that the bondholder should have read the trust indenture in which this denial of responsibility was clearly shown. Still, such a defense does not justify the use of a responsible word. The new bill would restrict its use to persons who intend to live up to it.

When the crash came, a flock of protective committees sprang up, all seeking to press the claims of the distressed bondholder. The amount of money involved was colossal. Of the bonds in default, some $8,000,000,000 consisted of "security" on real estate alone. The protectors turned out in many cases to be protectors only of themselves. In the language of the times, the bondholder was caught "going and coming," and had a reshearing which was even worse than the original fleecing. Bernard J. Reis, in his book "False Security," gives many instances of lawyers' fees and expenses taking an excessive slice of the knockdown price of foreclosed properties. One property sold for $60,000, and the expenses in connection with the sale amounted to $15,000. Under one of the new bills these protective committees would be made responsible to the SEC.

This new work will mean another largess of power to the SEC. But regulation is inevitable when self-regulation becomes moribund.

A MUSICAL instrument combining bagpipes and a saxophone is said to have been invented. An important accessory is a ticket to the Sahara.

ONE WELCOMED invention would be a zipper for the city streets continually having to be dug open.

Unneutral America

Book News of the Day

AMERICANS who cherish resentment at having been lured by wicked Europeans, or drawn against their will by events, into the World War, deserve the chagrined surprise they must feel when authorities on international law show them to what extent they bungled themselves in.

The plain American today can ascertain how neutral leading and decisive American opinion was when President Wilson was proclaiming neutrality as the duty of every patriotic citizen:

J. P. Morgan has recently proclaimed that his house of financiers was unneutral from the start.

Secretary of State Lansing recorded how he deliberately delayed the development of issues arising out of British violation of American neutral rights in the hope that Germany would meantime commit an act flagrant enough to set American opinion irrevocably against the central powers.

* * *

That President Wilson by Sept. 22, 1915, had not made up his mind that the United States ought to take part in the European struggle was, Colonel House confesses for the record, "much to my surprise."

With these and numerous other similar attitudes constantly pressing on him, it does not seem surprising now—but wouldn't it have seemed surprising then?—to discover Wilson in April of 1916 asking advice from outstanding Congressmen as to the possibility of persuading Congress to approve war against Germany.

No wonder Prof. Edwin Borchard of Yale and his collaborator, William P. Lage, by stating some of the lesser known history of those times, have produced, in NEUTRALITY FOR THE UNITED STATES (New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press. $3.50), a forceful argument for stern insistence on and strict adherence to neutral rights and duties as a means of keeping America out of war. In a volume which students of American foreign policy will find extremely valuable, and in which laymen who would understand the philosophy of neutrality will find a veritable education, they make the point that neutrality failed for America in the World War years only because it wasn't tried.

* * *

The authors perform a further important service in questioning the assumption that neutrality became morally obsolete with emergence of the League of Nations and the Kellogg pact. They do not share the passion for "intervention" which they discern in the attitudes of those who are eager to associate the United States with the League. Nor are they enthusiastic about legislating new and more rigid neutrality for a nation that refused to abide by the rules of the old.

One hopes the authors are aware that both the champion of the League and the advocate of recent neutrality legislation take their stand not because they imagine there was no international code of behavior to keep the United States out of war in 1917, but because they recognize that many of the codes intended to keep order in international affairs were unequal to the strains placed on them. However, it is one of the excellences of this volume that the reader can preserve his own neutrality on these questions—even indulge unneutral reservations—and yet come through better equipped to help keep his country out of war. C. W. M.

The Lengthening Queue

CONGRESS
WHAT'S YOUR HURRY? WE'VE BEEN HERE MORE THAN TWO MONTHS AND HAVE SCARCELY MOVED OUT OF OUR TRACKS—
IT'S THE COURT BILL THAT'S HOLDING US UP—
HOUSING BILL
GOVERNMENT RE-ORGANIZATION BILL
HO HUM
CROP CONTROL AND INSURANCE BILL
MINIMUM HOUR AND WAGE BILL

As I Was Saying

LONDON

LOCH NESS needs a little business. So the monster, amiable and accommodating fellow that he is, is putting in an appearance again. He has been "seen" four times this year. Same head, same neck, same pranks. As the tourist season advances you may count on his rising more often, for the records show his best months for "appearances" are June, July, August and September. I saw some people leaning over the rail of a ship trying to "take him" last summer. But he would have none of that. He is camera shy. You can tell by the widely published pictures of him.

* * *

Only the other day, a friend who holds a responsible position in the newspaper world, said:

"I would rather be in the United States at this moment than anywhere else."

"Why?" I asked.

"Because that country is about to make the greatest experiment in history." (The remark had particular reference to labor developments.) "Soviet Russia has had her experiment and is working out the result. Germany likewise. Italy too. America is only beginning. What will the end be?" It is refreshing sometimes "to see oursel's as others see us."

* * *

India holds attention here. One of the most interesting developments in connection with the constitutional changes is the correspondence in the English press between Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Lothian. Through this correspondence the tension is being eased. So the British Government is in the unique position of sitting on the side lines and watching differences being ironed out, without in the least entangling itself. One wonders if the function of the press as a platform for settling disputes is sufficiently appreciated.

* * *

New trains this summer will make the run between London and Glasgow in 6½ hours. The distance is over 400 miles. Needless to say the locomotives will be streamlined. Judging by the sartorial tendencies the passengers in time may be streamlined, too.

* * *

Sitting at a table next to me in the restaurant of the House of Commons recently was Mr. David Lloyd George, sparkling as usual, amiable, his fresh complexion framed in a shock of white hair. A picturesque figure who commands the respect of Parliament, he brings an illuminating view to bear upon the problems of state. Above all, he is a man of action and constantly chides the Government for failing to support its good intentions by acts. Once a great star in the political firmament, he still speaks with vigor and authority, although the power he once possessed has now passed to other hands.

* * *

The objectionable habit of smoking in London theaters and cinemas has aroused a large part of the public. Protests are being lodged with managements, and action seeking an end to the nuisance is demanded by the National Society of Non-Smokers. Neither a play nor a picture is enhanced by a reeking atmosphere, and pressure is therefore being brought to bear to discourage the practice. WALTER CUNNINGHAM

Mirror of the World's Opinion

A Democratic King

KING CHRISTIAN X of Denmark, who on Saturday celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne, belongs to a remarkable group of Scandinavian rulers. Both as private individuals and public figures these kings have demonstrated the complete compatibility between the monarchic institution and the democratic system. . . .

In Denmark, democracy has wholly bridged the gap between people and ruler. With the average level of intelligence very high; with no great distances dividing rich and poor, it is possible for the democratic spirit to permeate every phase of life. In moving among his subjects, King Christian has indulged in no mock humility. For he is one of them and is recognized as such by the people of the kingdom.

Even on the day of his silver jubilee, the Danish monarch did not abstain from his usual horseback ride through the streets of Copenhagen. And the ceremonies incident to that celebration were—while wholly dignified—simple and unpretentious. . . .

Living on the fringe of a continent boiling over with insane forces, Denmark and its fellow monarchies of the Northland have given a remarkable example of sanity and sobriety. It is an example that should prove useful in these turbulent times.—*Washington Post.*

Time to Think, Parents

A CHICAGO judge, in discussing youthful criminals the other day, said, "I have searched for the causes of their crimes after amazement at their violence, after listening to accounts of robbery with death-dealing weapons, of torture, and of slaughter of victims. I have said to myself 'a case of poverty, of lack of education, the slum element.' But after probing into the background I have, as frequently as not, found the particular youth to be of good family, to come of substantial, well-thought-of parents, to be in attendance at an excellent school. . . .

"In the check-up I have made so often I have, as I have told you, usually found the elements which, blended, make a good boy or girl and later a worthwhile citizen or a fine mother. All except the most important one.

"I have asked, concerning these youths, 'What spiritual education did he have?' And the answer has almost invariably been 'None.'

"I would say to parents that when they worry about all the other modern things to also worry about religion. Teach children, or have them taught, through religion, the great lesson of life—that goodness is happiness. I mean by that the happiness that comes from a home reasonably comfortable; where parents are reasonably kind; where study and play are reasonably balanced.

"Do these things for the growing children and the problem of youth in connection with crime will be as nearly solved as the human element can solve it."—*Sheboygan* (Wis.) *Press.*

The Reader Remarks—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

IF YOU CUT WPA, are you not cutting a source of income of the neighborhood tradesman—result, overstocked inventories and slump in factories? E. H. H.
New York, N. Y.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"IF MEN WERE half as good as they ought to be, they would be twice as good as they are." If men were half as good as they ought to be, they would never kill one another, they would abhor war and abolish it. Y. K.
Alexandria, Egypt.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

WE NEED CAPITAL, and labor, but it should be adjusted with equanimity for the good of all. If capital and labor cannot adjust the matter, or the community or state, the National Government should assist. J. L. F.
Grand Saline, Texas.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

THERE IS A gigantic load to lift if a better man in a more perfect world is to emerge. But it is indeed gratifying to know that alertness and keen discernment of the issues at stake are so expertly expressed by the cartoonists of your paper. P. H. K.
Cambridge, Mass.

Capital and Labor—1937 Models

ALL who hope that American industry will soon adopt a just and democratic formula for peace in management-labor relations will be cheered by two speeches delivered at the annual meeting of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce in Washington. . . .

P. W. Litchfield, president of Goodyear, said:

"I counsel moderation—moderation on the part of labor in its new-found strength, and moderation on the part of capital in the exercise of its property rights. . . . Both employers and employees should at all times realize that service to the public must be the controlling objective of industry.

"I think we all agree that there must be an end to direct action and the illegal use of force. . . . Labor, above every other group in the community, has the most to fear and the least to gain from the whims and caprices of those who hold themselves above the law.

"On the other hand, we must recognize labor's right to bargain collectively for satisfactory working conditions and for fair rewards for services rendered. We must recognize and defend also labor's right to strike as a weapon of last resort, although due account should also be taken of the rights of others and the interests of the public welfare."

Edward F. McGrady, a former mechanic and now Assistant Secretary of Labor, said:

"We are all industrialists—labor as well as management. It is nonsense to suppose that labor has not as much interest in the success of our joint enterprise in every one of these great corporations as have management, the directorate or the stockholders. . . .

"I can assure you of one thing. Labor approaches its new power with a due sense of its obligations. Labor does not seek trouble. . . .

"If we can now just get rid of all standoffishness—the old throwback to the medieval concept of the master-and-servant relation—to the sense of partnership in a common purpose and on equal terms, you won't find your friends in labor at the conference table one bit more hardboiled, one bit more voracious in bargaining, than you know your own selves to be when you sit down with either your supplier or your customer to trade out an ordinary business proposition in the ordinary peaceful struggle of competition."—New York World Telegram.

The Wide Horizon

Demographer's Dilemma

By Paul Cremona

ROME

THE Italian people have recently had a rude shock which must have somewhat weakened their confidence in the infallibility of Fascism and in its power to solve all problems. An article in the Popolo d'Italia, inspired, if not written, by Signor Mussolini himself, frankly admitted one day that the Fascist regime's demographic policy had "failed in practice." This article was followed at an interval by a number of similar articles on the same theme.

The surprising thing about this novel campaign is that for the first time since it has been under the direct control of the Government, the Fascist press has been permitted to declare that a Fascist policy has been a failure, and the people for once were shown the reverse of the medal.

There was talk of a 500 per cent increase in the bachelors' tax and of the ultimate outright confiscation of the estates of childless families. Fortunately the plans announced by the Fascist Grand Council for combating the problem of Italy's falling birth rate were neither so drastic nor so dramatic as it was suggested they might be. The negative remedies of trying to tax bachelors into matrimony and penalizing those with small families have sensibly been ignored. Instead, there will be positive inducements to married people to have large families, and these inducements are of a kind that are intended to appeal principally to the working-class population in Italy. Past experience, however, suggests doubts whether the Fascist Government can alter the birth rate in accordance with its desires.

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Almost exactly ten years have passed since Signor Mussolini, in May, 1927, launched his famous campaign for more children for Italy's armies of the future. He then stressed a theory which he has many times since repeated, that numbers mean strength, and that the decline of nations was caused by demographic weakness. In 1927 the birth rate stood at 27.5 per 1000. In 1936 the rate had dropped to 22.2. Causes of the drop were, it was stated, moral, not economic.

It was not the poor who were failing in their duty, but the rich, whose houses were empty of children and given over to dogs and cats. It was time, Fascists warned, to put an end to bourgeois egoism. A member of the Fascist Grand Council advanced in the press the suggestion that failure to marry and have children should be considered a juridical and not merely a fiscal offense, and seemed to hint that the childless ought to lose their civil rights.

What results may be achieved by the latest Fascist demographic drive is certainly open to doubt. Fascist writers are naturally optimists, but their optimism is based only on faith in the moral sense of the Italian people, and on the Duce's invincibility. In the past ten years great efforts were made to stimulate the increase of the Italian population, but the results have been disappointing. It may be true that the decline in the birth rate would have been greater without those measures. But economic or political stimulus is incapable of reversing a trend common to most civilized nations.

The inauguration of a policy of family endowment is interesting. It has its advocates in many countries, but its adoption in France has not succeeded in maintaining the birth rate in that country. This scheme of making incomes proportionate to the needs of the family as a whole, together with the promise of preferential treatment in employment to fathers of large families, as well as marriage loans and other baits for young people, may help to check the fall in the birth rate. But the arrest, or even the possible slight increase, will only be temporary, for birth rate fluctuations depend on other things than the economic factors of work and wages.

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It is a fact that the standard of living and of education of the Italian people, whatever the opponents of Fascism may say, has greatly increased under the Duce's rule, and if the experience of other countries may be any guide, one of the consequences of this phenomenon is likely to be a continued decrease of the birth rate. Moreover, it should not be forgotten that Italy is largely an agricultural country. It is doubtful whether the most striking of the innovations introduced, namely the family salary, can achieve the desired purpose, since the worker on the land draws his existence from the soil, and, unless some new social system is put into force such as will increase the income of the larger rural family, it would seem that the mass of the population must remain untouched.

Finally, there is evidently connection between the problems of population and peace. The more people are uncertain of the future the more reluctant they are to bring children into the world to face difficult times. If the Duce gave more positive assurances to his own people about Italy's peaceful future, would he not add great stimulus to the demographic campaign in which he takes such deep personal interest? Did he not justify his Ethiopian war by saying that Italy's population was too cramped and that the nation needed room for its excess millions? If he adds more millions to Italy's large population will he not be forced in a few years' time to look round again for more lands to seize as population outlets?